Volume 164 No. 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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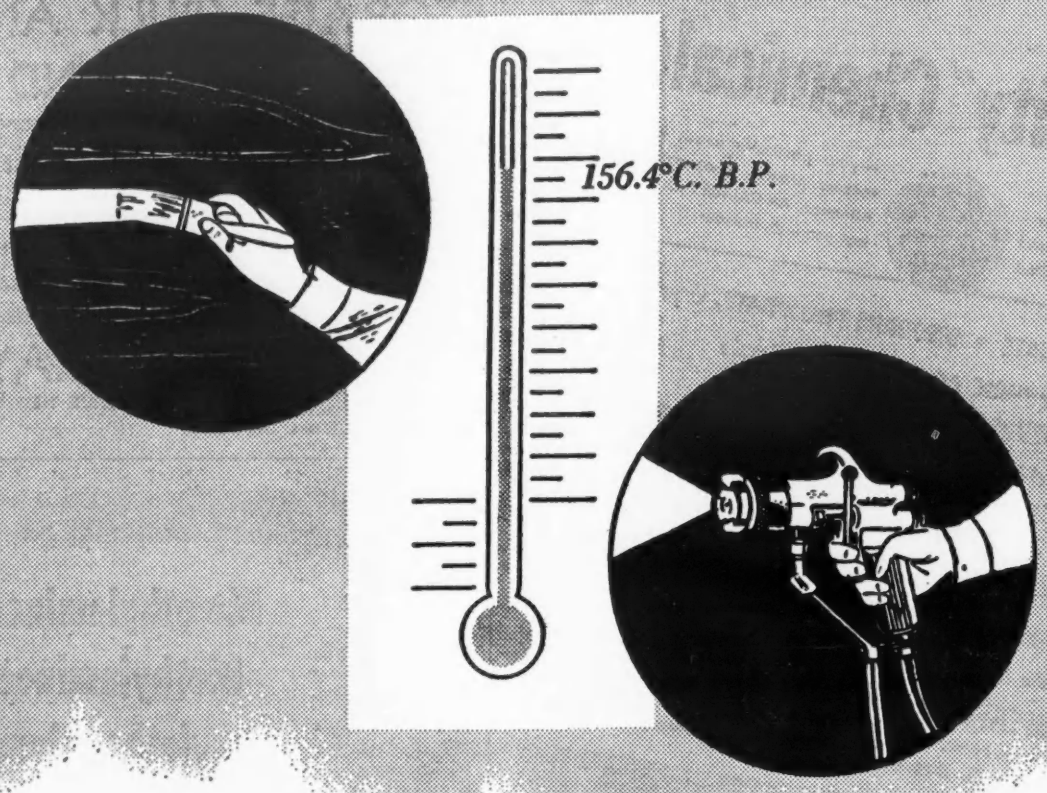

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 164 No. 3 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | July 20, 1953

Plant Inspection Bill Fate Is Up to Senate

The factory inspection bill, H.R. 5740, providing for compulsory inspection of the premises of food, drug and cosmetic manufacturers and shippers, was passed by the house July 16 without amendment. The measure now goes to the senate for concurrent action.

House approval followed extensive debate on the compulsory aspects of the legislation and defeat of an amendment that would have compelled agents of the Food and Drug Administration to obtain a court order to make inspections in cases where the owners refused voluntary inspections.

In the debate, the house interstate commerce committee members also endeavored to pin down the scope of inspection permitted by the legislation to make certain that the authority does not extend to inspection of formulas, complaint files, etc.

Constitutionality Defended

Members also defended the constitutionality of compulsory inspection and insisted that the fourth amendment to the federal constitution, relating to search and seizure, has no relation to the bill. They emphasized that the bill does not provide for "search and seizure" but is an "inspection" bill.

The limitation on the scope of inspection is one of the chief concerns of the food and drug industry with the legislation and during the hearings representatives urged the committee to state clearly in the report that the authority of the FDA agents is limited. The committee complied by stating both in the bill and in the report that the inspections shall be "reasonable" and confined to inspection of "factory, warehouse, establishment or vehicle, and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished materials, containers and labeling therein."

Rep. Orin Rogers of Arkansas emphasized that it was his understanding that this authority does not extend and was not

—Continued on page 78

Sulphur Purchase Grant For Austria Announced

Austria has been granted an authorization to purchase $300,000 of sulphur from United States suppliers, it was announced last week by the Mutual Security Agency.

The authorization number is 31-6406-00-3065 and the firm handling the purchase is Steirische Chemie A. G., Krugerstrasse 17, Vienna I.

Gen'l Aniline Sale Measure Gets Brownell Endorsement

Legislation which would permit the government to dispose of properties now held by the Office of Alien Property in advance of settlement of court suits which may be pending was supported by Attorney General Herbert Brownell in a letter to Rep. Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey, chairman of the house interstate commerce committee, made public July 16.

Mr. Brownell said that favorable action on the legislation would accelerate the removal of the government from the field of private business. He mentioned the suit involving the General Aniline & Film Corporation as an example of government competition with private industry. Under present law this company must continue under government operation and control until final disposition of the suit now pending.

Mr. Brownell said, "The inflexibility inherent in government control, and the doubt as to the ultimate disposition of the business which is to be decided in the suit, has seriously hampered its operations. The company's management believes that new capital, impossible to obtain so long as government control continues, is necessary to maintain the corporation in a strong competitive position. Fear of insecure tenure makes it difficult for the company to attract and hold qualified research and executive personnel. This and other disadvantages of government ownership make it difficult to maintain this company on a sound basis, although its maintenance as a strong producer is important to the public interest and welfare, regardless of the outcome of the litigation."

Nickel Use Curbs to Continue For Time Being, NPA States

Although the general trend of the government is to work toward decontrol, with the aim that nickel will also be freed of curbs, present limitations on the metal will have to be continued for the time being, the National Production Authority revealed last week. The statement was made at a conference between NPA officials and the chrome furniture industry advisory committee, who met to discuss manufacturing and merchandising problems of the industry operating under government control of nickel.

The industry is operating at 60 to 65 percent of capacity, committee members said, and because of the highly competitive field and increased operating costs,

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Fertilizer Consumption Reached All-Time High During 1951-52

American farmers, gardeners, and lawnkeepers used an all-time record quantity of 22,432,418 tons of fertilizers in 1951-52, according to the thirteenth annual survey of fertilizer consumption in the United States and its territories (Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska), recently completed by the Department of Agriculture. The quantity used was 1,441,024 tons more than for the previous year.

The survey, conducted by Walter Scholl and H. M. Wallace, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, showed that the thirteen states, comprising the south Atlantic, the east south central, and the west south central regions consumed 11,058,695 tons of fertilizers, or 49.3 percent of total consumption, an increase of 3.6 percent over the 1950-51 period. The greatest increase was in the north central states, where total use of all fertilizers continued to expand. Consumption amounted to 6,301,511 tons in 1951-52, an increase of 15 percent. Consumption increased more than 25 percent in Idaho, Maine, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

South Atlantic Leading Area

From the viewpoint of total tonnage, the largest consuming area is still the five states comprising the south Atlantic region. Total consumption for the five states of the east north central region, however, is rapidly approaching the consumption in the south Atlantic region.

The report indicates that of all fertilizers used in 1951-52, about 60 percent comprised N-P-K mixtures. Other mixtures and materials containing one or more of the primary plant-nutrient elements, N, P, K, made up 36.5 percent of the total, while the remaining 3.5 percent consisted of secondary and minor element materials containing no primary nutrients.

The report indicates there has been continued increase in the nutrient content of mixed fertilizer. The primary nutrient content average for all mixtures increased from 24.19 percent in 1950-51 to 24.86 percent in 1951-52 when it was comprised of nitrogen, 4.3 percent; available P_2O_5, 11.14 percent, and K_2O, 9.42 percent. These averages represent increases of 15.9, 17.3 and 39.6 percent over their respective values in 1943-44.

Increase in Primary Nutrients

Further evidence of higher analysis fertilizers is shown by the fact that though the quantity of all fertilizers containing primary nutrients increased 6.4 percent over 1950-51, the total quantity of the primary nutrients contained in these fertilizers increased from 4,726,690 tons in 1950-51 to 5,205,623 tons in 1951-52, an increase of 478,933 tons or 10.1 percent. All fertilizers, in 1951-52, supplied in nitrogen, 1,424,780 tons; available P_2O_5, 2,199,376 tons, and K_2O, 1,581,467 tons.

Miller Pesticides Legislation Not Answer to Control Problem: FDA

The Food and Drug Administration told the house interstate commerce committee last week that legislation is needed in the field of pesticides control to afford better protection to public health and to simplify procedures for establishing tolerances for poisonous pesticidal residues in food, but added that the Miller bill (H. R. 4277) was not the way to do it.

Charles W. Crawford, commissioner of food and drugs, testified at hearings on the bill July 14 that the chief fault with the measure is that it would tend to reverse a policy that has existed since the enactment of the food, drug and domestic act that unnecessary poisons should not be allowed to be present in foods. He said that as the bill now stands it would open the way to return to the practices common in 1906 and permit the use of poisonous preservatives.

He urged the committee to follow the recommendations contained in the majority report of the Delaney committee, which made a two-year investigation of chemicals in foods, and apply the principle of the so-called "new drugs" act to the use of chemical additives. This would prohibit the use of any chemical additives in or on foods which could not be shown to be necessary and safe, with the burden of proof upon the manufacturer or person proposing to use it.

Bill Endorsed by Trade

Earlier, the bill had received the wholehearted endorsement of a number of representatives of the pesticide manufacturers and users, including the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, various farm organizations, and several state agricultural experiment stations. The hearing was before a subcommittee of the interstate commerce committee and the next legislative step will be for the subcommittee to submit a report to the full committee on the hearings for decision whether to report the measure to the house for passage.

An amusing sidelight on the hearing was the fact that it was scheduled for the same day the All-Star baseball game was being played in Cincinnati, Ohio. After the start had been delayed for a half an hour because no member had put in an appearance, Rep. Charles Wolverton of New Jersey, chairman of the full committee, trailed by three of the seven subcommittee members, rushed in to get the hearing underway and apologize for the absence of the other members because of "illness." During most of the hearing only two members were present.

NACA Main Defender of Measure

The principal argument for the bill was made by Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the NACA, who collaborated with Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska in drafting the measure. He criticized the failure of the Food and Drug Administration to use its authority to establish tolerances under existing law, and noted that nearly

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DMPA Signs Five More Mexican Manganese Pacts

Signing of five more purchase contracts to help stimulate greater production of manganese in Mexico was announced July 14 by Edmund F. Mansure, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. With these contracts, DMPA now has its program goal of 550,000 tons of Mexican manganese signed up, Mr. Mansure said. No further contracts for manganese from this quarter are contemplated at the present time.

The new contracts cover production of 133,500 tons of manganese and are with the following producers:— Elmer Perry, Los Angeles; Impulsora Minera, Mexico City; Associated Metals & Minerals Corporation, New York; Cia. Minera Anahuac S. A., Mexico City, and Minas Consolidadas, S. A., El Paso, Tex. Twelve similar contracts covering production of 416,500 tons of Mexican manganese were announced previously by DMPA.

All manganese purchased under the contracts will be delivered to a depot at El Paso for later processing to meet requirements of the steel industry. All deliveries are expected to be completed in about three years. The price to the government under all contracts will be $19.30 per long ton for 25 percent ore (equivalent to 77.2 cents per long ton unit), f.o.b. freight cars at the depot, with a premium of 70 cents per ton for each 1 percent of manganese content above 25 percent and a penalty of $1 per ton for each 1 percent below 25 percent, down to and including 20 percent. Ore containing less than 20 percent manganese or more than 20 percent silica will not be accepted. The shipments will be inspected at the border.

Upwards of 100 mines, some of them as far as 1,000 miles below the border, are involved in the program. The ore will come from five states in Mexico—Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi and Jalisco.

Urea Plastics Colors Standard Change Urged

The standing committee for colors for molded urea plastics, commercial standard CS147-47, has approved a proposal of the materials manufacturers to make some changes in the colors covered by the commercial standard, according to an announcement by the commodity standards division of the Department of Commerce. The changes are as follows:—

(a) The colors designated MUP-60 (black) and MUP-58 (orange) will be discontinued because they have very little use in the industry.

(b) Four new colors, namely, medium grey, Kelly green, tan and navy blue, will be added to the list of standard colors.

(c) There will be a slight change in white, designated MUP-02, to improve that color. This is made possible by the use of pigments that were formerly not available, or were in very short supply.

Commercial standard CS147-47 was adopted by the industry in 1947. It includes seventeen colors, and is universally used throughout the urea plastics industry. The changes will result in a net increase in the number of colors from seventeen to nineteen.

Those who wish to inspect moldings of the new colors should address their request to F. W. Reynolds, commodity standards division, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Any interested member of the industry who has objection to any of the changes should make his objection known before September 1. If any objections are received, they will be referred to the standing committee of the industry for consideration.

Renegotiation Board Drops Plans to Adopt New Rule

Regulations of the Renegotiation Board which would have the effect of cancelling exemption of stock item sales in excess of $5,000 from renegotiation will continue unchanged until December 31, it was announced by the board last week.

The board had received a number of complaints to the effect that the stock item exemption was making it possible for industry to treat as exempt a great many sales which could be found to be for defense purposes. Furthermore, it was alleged that although the purpose of the exemption was to make it easier to identify renegotiable business, it was frequently more difficult to ascertain whether a sale was for stock than it would have been to ascertain whether it was renegotiable in the absence of any exemption.

In response to these suggestions, the board published a notice on June 20 of a proposed rule which would have curtailed the application of the exemption in several important respects including the exemption of sales over $5,000. The responses received by the board to the proposed rule satisfied the board that such curtailment is not practicable. The Manufacturing Chemists Association, on behalf of the chemical industry, was one of those which protested.

In announcing the deferment of appli-

—Continued on page 77

NACA Shapes Agenda For Sept. 9-11 Meeting

The agenda for the twentieth anniversary meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association is drawn, according to Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the association. The meeting is to be held at Spring Lake, N. J., September 9 to 11, with headquarters at the Essex and Sussex hotel, and additional facilities at the Monmouth hotel, Mr. Hitchner advised.

Election of the officers and three members of the fifteen-member board of directors will be held during this meeting. Board members who have completed their terms are:—W. C. Bennett, president of the Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation, New York; J. Hallam Boyd, executive vice-president, Commercial Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., and Ernest Hart, executive vice-president of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Throughout the meeting special observance of the twentieth anniversary of the association will take place. The first day's agenda will be presided over by NACA vice-president Paul Mayfield, general manager of the naval stores department, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The presidential address will be delivered by Arthur W. Mohr, president of California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., followed by a report of the executive secretary, Mr. Hitchner.

Administration Official to Speak

J. Earl Coke, assistant secretary of the Department of Agriculture, will address the group during the first session. "This will supply the first opportunity for our association to hear an address by an official of the new administration," Mr. Hitchner stated. Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will discuss some of the services that a trade association can bring to its members and to the public. W. Raoul Allstetter, vice-president of the National Fertilizer Association, will point out some of the principals of merchandising chemicals for the American farmer.

A reception for members and guests will be held during the evening of the first day. Special entertainment and dancing are

—Continued on page 67

Monsanto Plans to Build Engineering Research Lab

Plans for immediate construction of a four-story engineering research laboratory at its Nitro, W. Va., plant have been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The structure, expected to be completed by mid-1954, follows the completion last year of additional research laboratory facilities at the Nitro location. The new building will house various items of equipment for process development and engineering research as well as offices and storage facilities. Approximately eight technologists will staff the facility initially, with provision for an ultimate capacity of fifteen to carry on process and engineering research in the fields of rubber and agricultural chemicals, oil additives and synthetic detergents.

Resins Plant in Kansas City Being Planned by Reichhold

Plans for the construction of a new synthetic resins plans in the Fairfax industrial district of Kansas City, Mo., have been announced by Henry H. Reichhold, chairman of the board of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., New York.

The new plant, equipped with 8,000 to 10,000-gallon kettles, will be designed to produce special resins for the fibre glass plastic, surface coating, foundry, and aviation industries in the Kansas City area. A complete line of phenolic and urea formaldehyde and the polyester resins will be produced as soon as the plant is erected and equipped.

Plasticizer Price Reduced

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced a price reduction of 2½c. per pound for "MPS-500," a plasticizer for vinyl compounds. The reduction has been made possible because a larger volume of sales has resulted in lower production costs, Hooker said. Effective July 1, the price for "MPS-500" is as follows:—Fifty-five gallon drums, less carload lots, 26c. per pound; 55-gallon drums, carload or truckload lots, 25.5c. per pound, and tankcars (3,000 gallons), 24.5c. per pound. The prices are f.o.b. works, Echota, Niagara Falls.

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Sulphur Offshore Measure To House-Senate Parley

House bill 5134 providing for issuance of leases for development of sulphur, gas and oil and other resources on the continental shelf was sent to conference last week by the house to iron out the difference between the senate and house versions of the legislation.

Members of the house conferees are:—Representatives Louis E. Graham of Pennsylvania, William A. McCulloch of Ohio, Ruth Thompson of Michigan, Patrick J. Hillings of California, Emanuel Celler of New York, Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania and J. Frank Wilson of Texas.

The principal difference between the senate and house insofar as the sulphur leasing provisions are concerned is that the house version leaves the matter of royalties on sulphur leases to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, while the senate version fixes the royalty at 10 percent of the value of the sulphur at the well-head.

The industry has complained that a 10 percent royalty is much too high and probably will discourage sulphur operations on the continental shelf.

Metals Imports Measures Win Favor of House Unit

The house ways and means committee last week voted to report favorably three bills suspending import duties on certain metals and also approved H. R. 6287 extending the Renegotiation act for another year.

The metals bills are:—H. R. 222, suspending duties on imports of crude bauxite for two years; H. R. 5148, continuing the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, except for lead and zinc, until June 30, 1954; and H. R. 5534, suspending duties on imports of aluminum and aluminum alloys for one year.

Cabot Obtains Guarantee Of Currency Convertibility

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has obtained a United States government guarantee of currency convertibility covering $1,000,000 in expected royalty payments from a German firm, it was announced last week by the Mutual Security Agency.

In accordance with a ten-year licensing agreement, the Cabot company has turned over all its patent rights, as well as necessary technical information relating to the production of carbon black to the Deutsche Gold-und-Silber Scheideanstalt Vormals Roessler Company of Frankfurt-am-Main. In return for the patent rights and information, the German firm will pay royalties at specified rates, based on carbon black sales in western Germany and other countries of western Europe.

Western Germany now consumes about 53,000,000 pounds of carbon black annually, with the demand growing rapidly, while the rest of continental Europe uses about 150,000,000 pounds a year, according to estimates by the Cabot firm. Western Germany at present produces all its requirements but the other European countries import about 85 percent of their needs from the United States. The German firm produces about 22,000,000 pounds a year, half of which is sold in western Germany and the rest in other European countries.

Daniel Leaves FTC

D. C. Daniel resigned as secretary and executive director of the Federal Trade Commission last week, effective August 21. Mr. Daniel had served in this capacity since 1949. He plans to returns to private practice of the law in his home town of Paris, Tenn.

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Price Index Declines

The OPD price index declined 0.13 point last week. The trend in virtually all markets was either downward or unchanged. Price reductions in the textile and leather chemicals market included myrobalans, potato starch and valonia cups. The oils, fats and waxes market showed weakness with soybean meal, carnauba wax and castor and fish oils among items reduced. Lemon and patchouli oils were upped in the essential oils market while methyl ionone, musk and ginger and dillweed oils were reduced. The botanicals market featured cinnamon and mustard seed among items advanced, Ginger, mace and cassia were lower. There were no price changes in the petroleum derivatives market.

Fish meal and scrap in addition to castor pomace were lower in the agricultural chemicals market. Changes in the drugs and fine chemicals market included advances in calcium phytate and edible gelatin. Argentine casein was higher in the protective coatings materials section. The coal chemicals market was without feature while potassium and sodium stannate and several tin salts were reduced in the heavy chemicals market.

Except for fifteen changes in botanicals listed on page 63, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Price Advanced

Calcium phytate, 9c. per lb. (51).
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (69).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (72).
Gelatin, edible, 2c. per lb. (51).
Lard, 1½c. per lb. (72).
Oil, lemon, USP, Cal., 25c. per lb. (65).
Messina, 25c. per lb.
Patchouli, 25c. per lb (65).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (72).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York (42).
Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Wax, bees, Afr., ½c. per lb. (72).

Prices Reduced

BHC, 1/30c. per gamma unit pound (42).
Castor pomace, $1 per ton (42).
Fish meal, menhaden, $3 per ton (42).
scrap, $3 per ton.
Ionone, methyl, 20c. per lb (65).
Musk, synth., ambrette, 15c. per lb. (65).
xylol, 15c. per lb.
Myrobalans, crushed, $1 per ton (41).
Oil, abies siberica, 40c. per lb (65).
Cananga, native, 75c. per lb. (65).
Castor, all grades, 1c. per lb. (72).
Dillweed, 35c. per lb. (65).
Fish, ref., ½c. per lb. (72).
Ginger, $1.50 per lb. (65).
Linseed, 1.5c. per lb.
Spearmint, 25c. per lb. (65).
Potassium stannate, 0.8c. per lb. (36).
Potato starch, Idaho, mills, 1½c. per lb. (41).
spot, ½c. per lb.
Sago flour, raw, ½c. per lb. (41).
Sodium stannate, 1c. per lb. (36).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (72).
Tapioca, Java, ¼c. per lb. (41).
Tin chloride, 1.2c. per lb. (36).
Crystals, 1c. per lb.
Metal, 2c. per lb.
Sulphate, 1.1c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 0.9c. per lb.
Valonia beards, $1 per ton (41).
cups, $1 per ton.
Wattle extract, So. Afr., 3/10c. per lb. (41).
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 2c. per lb. (72).
No. 2, crude, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

July 17, 1953	July 10, 1953	July 18, 1952
106.05	*106.18	110.07

* Revised.

Solvay Appoints Munro Aid To Executive Vice-President

Appointment of an assistant to the executive vice-president and two promotions within the engineering department of Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, effective August 1, were announced last week.

I. H. Munro, who has been chief engineer nearly two years, takes over the post of assistant to Carlton Bates, Solvay's executive vice-president. Mr. Munro will be located at the company's New York office. As a result of Mr. Munro's new assignment, Raymond Largent has been named chief engineer, with William E. Dugan, jr., being appointed assistant chief engineer.

Mr. Munro joined Solvay's engineering department in 1935, was appointed assistant chief engineer in 1945 and chief engineer in 1951. Mr. Largent has been with Solvay since 1937. Mr. Dugan joined the Solvay Process engineering department in 1946. In July of last year he was transferred to the company's Baton Rouge, La., plant as project manager for a major soda ash expansion program. In their new posts, both Mr. Largent and Mr. Dugan will be located at the company's Syracuse, N. Y., office.

Flaxseed Output Seen Moving Up This Year

Flaxseed production is expected to be up to 39,955,000 bushels this year, about one-third more than the 31,002,000 bushels produced in 1952 and about 4 percent more than the 38,312,000 bushel average for 1942-51, according to the July estimate of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture.

The increased production is forecast despite an expected drop in yield per acre from 9.4 bushels to 9.1. This is due to the fact that the acreage expansion that has occurred this year is largely in the lower yielding areas of North and South Dakota, and also to a sharp reduction in high yielding irrigated acreage in California.

Stocks of flaxseed on farms July 1 were estimated at 1,739,000 bushels, which is about two-fifths as large as the large farm carry-over on the same date last year. Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during April-July totaled 5,689,000 bushels, compared with 5,001,000 bushels during the same period of 1952.

About 14,335,000 acres of soybeans are expected to be harvested for beans this year, if growers carry out intentions as of July 1. If such plans materialize the acreage for beans will be an all time record high and two percent larger than last year's record acreage. The first forecast of soybean production will be made as of August 1.

The acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes this year is estimated at 1,395,000 acres. This is the lowest acreage since 1933 when 1,717,000 acres were grown alone for all purposes. This year's acreage is two percent less than a year ago and 48 percent below the ten-year average.

Kolker Chemical Corporation Begins Operations in Newark

Kolker Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., started up initial operations at its new plant on a twenty-nine-acre site on Newark Bay July 1, L. A. Kolker, president, announced last week. The company expects to get into commercial production on methylene chloride and chloroform in September, with tricresyl phosphate output scheduled for sometime in the fourth quarter of this year.

L. A. Kolker was president of Kolker Chemical Works, Newark, until its acquisition by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1951. This unit is now being operated by Diamond as its organic chemicals division. C. H. Kolker is vice-president of Kolker Chemical Corporation. Headquarters of the firm are located at 600 Doremus avenue in Newark.

Reilly Plant on Stream

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., has announced that its new pyridin plant in that city has gone on stream. Dr. William R. Wheeler was largely responsible for the development of the process and also the installation of the multi-million pound plant for the production of synthetic pyridin and methyl pyridins.

Col.-Southern Appointee

Brooks M. Dyer has been appointed assistant director of sales for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. Associated since 1943 with Columbia-Southern, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Mr. Dyer previously served as district sales manager at St. Louis, Mo., and as assistant district manager at Philadelphia. Wiliam Carpenter, sales representative for Columbia-Southern at St. Louis, has been named acting district sales manager at St. Louis.

Anthraquinone Production Method Under Development

A process for the manufacture of anthraquinone from naphthaquinone and butadiene is under pilot plant development at Calco Chemical Division of American Cynamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Heretofore, this procedure had not been considered to be economical largely because of the difficulty of producing naphthaquiunone at a reasonable cost. Research, centered at the Bound Brook laboratories in collaboration with other Cynamid laboratories, has resulted in improvements both in the process for the manufacture of naphthaquinone and its conversion to anthraquinone. The commercial feasibility is now being studied in the pilot plant, the company said.

Phosphoric Chemicals Unit Planned by Virginia-Carolina

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., will construct a new production unit for the manufacture of phosphoric acid, sodium tripolyphosphate and other sodium phosphates in Fernald, Ohio, it has been announced by Joseph A. Howell, president of the firm. Construction will begin immediately under the direction of United Industrial Constructors.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The senate is facing the task of deciding what is to be done about continuing aid to small business before the end of this month rolls around. And as of the present moment, it is touch and go as to whether there will be any specialized agency in this field after August 1.

The present Small Defense Plants Administration continues in existence only by virtue of a thirty-one day extension of its life by congress on June 30, in order that the senate can come to some agreement on just what is to be done in the matter of having a special agency to look after the interests of the little businessman. Tied in with the problem is the question of the future of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The senate banking committee is wrestling with the problem at present, following several days of public hearings on a bull sponsored by the little business organizations and approved by the house which would convert the Small Defense Plants Administration into a permanent agency with the title of Small Business Administration.

The difficulties facing the committee in deciding the question stems from the divergent views of the government and little business on how independent the agency should be. Secretary of Commerce Weeks is willing that the agency should start out as as independent agency, but eventually he believes it should become a part of the Commerce department. Secretary of Treasury Humphrey does not believe the agency should make direct loans, but should participate with other lending agencies. He also thinks the agency should remain independent. A decision one way or another may come on the issue in a few days.

Preserving Trademark Rights

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has just sent out a notice to its members calling their attention to the requirements of the trademark law relative to preserving the rights to trademarks. That is a timely reminder to other industries, as well where trademarks figure so importantly in every-day-affairs. NPVLA says:—

"Under the present trademark act, which became effective July 15, 1947, the Patent Office is required to cancel all marks registered under that act at the end of six years from the date of registration unless the owner, during the sixth year, files an affidavit showing the mark still in use.

The act also provides that a mark registered on the *Principle Register* shall become contestable after five years upon the

—*Continued on page 34*

Zinc Pricing System Ended In Action by Amer. Smelting

American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, last week overturned the traditional East St. Louis, Ill., basing point system for pricing prime western zinc. The action was taken by the company in announcing a new one-quarter-cent-per-pound increase in the metal—from 11 cents to 11¼ cents.

American Smelting's new price of 11¼ cents will apply to all deliveries to customers in the United States east of the Continental Divide. Consumers west of the Divide will be charged 11½ cents per pound. Previously, the company, along with the rest of the industry, employed the practice of selling prime western zinc on the basis of East St. Louis delivery, with freight from that point to the consumer's plant paid for by the buyer.

Cost in East, West Lowered

Although consumers in the midwest will not have to pay more for the metal, the new pricing system will have the effect of lowering the cost to consumers in the east and on the Pacific Coast, it was pointed out. Steel mills in the Pittsburgh area, for example, heretofore had been paying 11.61 cents a pound; Ohio customers were formerly billed at 11.51 cents, and those in the metalworking section of the Connecticut River Valley in Connecticut were charged 11.86 cents. All these will now pay the flat rate of 11¼ cents. West coast consumers, who formerly paid 11.83 cents, will be charged at the new rate of 11½ cents a pound.

In explaining the reasons for the action, American Smelting pointed out that prime western zinc has been the only major nonferrous metal on which there is a wide variation in the price to the consumer, depending on the point of delivery. The company went on to say that current delivery differentials on copper and lead are small, and there is no delivery differential whatever on aluminum or on the higher grades of zinc.

Rising Freight Rates Cited

In addition, it was noted that railroad freight rates have been moving up steadily, putting users on the Atlantic and

—*Continued on page 78*

Pentaerythritol Market Entry Planned by Celanese Corp.

Emergence of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, as one of the major sources of pentaerythritol in the United States was indicated today with the announcement by R. W. KixMiller, general manager of the chemical division of the company, that it will enter the domestic market in August with a new supply of approximately 15,000,000 pounds annually.

The new volume production will come from the Edmonton, Alberta, plant of the Celanese affiliate, Canadian Chemical Company, Ltd. The plant is the only basic producer of pentaerythritol producing its own raw materials — acetaldehyde and formaldehyde—within the same plant directly from petroleum hydrocarbons, according to Celanese. A new continuous process developed by Celanese at its Clarkwood, Tex., chemical research laboratories is utilized in the production of pentaerythritol, and represents the first complete application of the continuous principle to this operation, it was said.

Celanese pentaerythritol, Mr. KixMiller said, constitutes a step forward in improved color, and other quality specifications. It will be of a single high quality grade suitable for most alkyd formulations. For the purpose of assisting customers in formulation problems and application of latest technics in the field, the chemical division has expanded its technical service laboratory. The company has also established strategic warehouse facilities in the east, midwest and far west to permit prompt shipments. The product will be offered in 50-pound bags, which will be palletized in one-ton units, in response to customer demands.

Silicones Output Projected By Linde in West Virginia

Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, last week announced plans calling for the construction of a silicones plant at Long Reach in Tyler County, W. Va. Linde has acquired options on 1,400 acres of land between St. Mary's and Sistersville in the Long Reach area. Ground will be broken as soon as arrangements for the purchase of the site have been completed, it was stated. The new West Virginia unit will augment Linde's current silicones production at Tonawanda, N. Y.

Customs Simplification Measure Passes House

The administration's customs simplification bill (H. R. 5877) passed the house by a voice vote July 13 and was sent to the senate for concurrent action. The leadership hopes that it will clear that body before adjournment so that it can be signed into law and become effective this year.

Considered under procedure that prohibited the offering of any amendments from the floor except those sponsored by the ways and means committee, the bill was passed after two hours of debate with only one change. This was a committee-approved amendment reducing tariffs on metal products shipped outside the United States for repair or processing and returned to this country.

The house shouted down another amendment, which the administration had requested, which would have made it necessary that a domestic industry show actual damage or threat of damage before countervailing duties can be levied against competing imports. It was argued that the same provision was contained in the customs bill passed by the house a year ago but this was not enough to sway the house.

Wool, Farm Blocs Kill Amendment

The amendment went down to defeat under the combined opposition of the wool industry and the farm bloc which feared that the amendment would make it more difficult than at present to raise the tariffs against the competitive foreign product. The New England members were flooded with telegrams over the weekend urging defeat of the amendment.

The bill is designed largely to smooth out some of the administrative obstacles to importing goods into this country in the interest of a freer flow of international trade. It makes no changes in tariff classifications or rates of duty.

By far the most important provision is section 15, relating to the basis of valuation for the assessment of duties. Under existing law, the value of imported merchandise for the purpose of assessing duty in most cases is either foreign value or export value, whichever is higher. The bill would eliminate the foreign value basis and substitute export value. This is because of the difficulties sometimes encountered in finding the foreign value. In general, export value is defined under the bill as being the market value or price, at the time of exportation to the United States of the merchandise.

US Valuation Basis

Another basis of valuation is United States value. This is used under present law if neither foreign value or export value can be ascertained. And if US value can not be ascertained, then the cost of

—*Continued on page 78*

Hydrazine Plant Completed By Mathieson in Louisiana

Completion by Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., of the first large-scale plant in the United States to produce hydrazine has been announced by Carl F. Prutton, president of the Mathieson chemical research and engineering division. The new plant is located at Lake Charles, La.

The facility will produce hydrazine both for military purposes and for use in a wide range of promising new industrial applications, including life-saving drugs, insecticides, soldering fluxes, plant growth retardants, plastics, synthetic fibers and foam rubber. Significant quantities of hydrazine and hydrazine salts were imported from Europe last year, Dr. Prutton said, "but from now on we expect the United States productive capacity to be more than adequate to meet requirements of both industry and the military."

DuPont Appoints Salzberg Chemical Department Head

Dr. Paul L. Salzberg has been promoted to the position of director of the chemical department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., succeeding Dr. Cole Coolidge, who died July 11. Dr. Salzberg has been associated with duPont research since 1928 and had been assistant director of the chemical department for two years.

Dr. Salzberg joined duPont in 1928 as a chemist at the experimental station here, in Wilmington. He was advanced to group leader in 1929 and to research supervisor in 1936. In 1945, Dr. Salzberg was made an assistant laboratory director, and the following year he became general assistant laboratory director. He was appointed laboratory director in 1947, and in 1951 was promoted to assistant director of the chemical department.

Esso gives *Tri-Sure* protection to the oil that helps give year-round protection to engines

ESSO'S UNIFLO MOTOR OIL—a new concept in lubrication—changes so little in viscosity that it meets four SAE classifications, functions efficiently at extremely low and high temperatures, and helps keep automotive engines at top performance.

To protect this new year-round premium oil—to assure the *delivery* of a pure product that gives peak performance—Esso uses Tri-Sure* Closures.

Esso uses Tri-Sure Closures for the same reasons that shippers all over the world insist on *Tri-Sure:* (1) the Tri-Sure *Flange* is integrally assembled with the drumstock; (2) the Tri-Sure *Plug* fits securely into the flange; (3) the Tri-Sure *Seal* forms a leak-proof covering which cannot be removed unless it is deliberately destroyed.

This is the protection you can *depend* on—no matter how far your drums are shipped. And this is the protection that *proves* to your customers that you are safeguarding their interests.

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AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11, regional conclave, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10-12.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting. Sheraton-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 4-7.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 2-4.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Utah notel, Salt Lake City Tabernacle grounds, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20-21.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., September 24-25.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, November 30-December 5.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Combined Contact Committee of ADMA, APMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 22-23.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn., Pocono Manor, Pa., September 24-27.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., September 20-23

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N J., October 29-31

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., August 25-26

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N J., September 9-11

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N J., October 26-28

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 15-21

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Skytop Lodge, Cresco, Pa., September 20-23

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N J., October 27-30

Plant Science Seminar, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 10-15

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 29-30.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 9.

Electrochemical Society Medal Going to Furman

Prof. Nathaniel Howell Furman of Princeton University has been selected to receive the 1953 Palladium Medal of the Electrochemical Society. Prof. Furman is Russell William Moore professor of chemistry and chairman of the department of chemistry at Princeton.

The award will be conferred for Prof. Furman's outstanding contributions to the field of analytical chemistry and particularly for his successful application of electrochemical principles to the development of new methods and techniques of chemical analysis. Presentation of the medal will take place September 15 at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., at a dinner in Prof. Furman's honor to be held during the fall meeting of the Electrochemical Society.

Oils, Fats Consumption: May

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in May, 1953, totaled 1,269,644,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	265,039,000
Paint and varnish	47,676,000
Processing	298,815,000
Refining	447,082,000
Soap	111,049,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 8
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	126,000	283,000
Soap	31,000	.....
Paint and varnish	377,000	13,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	192,000	81,000
Other uses	3,534,000	2,123,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	
Paint and varnish	.....	994,000
Linoleum and oil cloth	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	
Other uses	.....	395,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	29,276,000	
Deodorizing	.....	6,642,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,765,000
Fat-splitting	4,653,000	.....
Shortening	.....	116,000
Sulphonation	28,000	.....
Other edible products	.....	2,699,000
Chemicals	.....	.....
Soap	7,148,000	6,073,000
Paint and varnish	.....	503,000
Other uses	2,231,000	.....
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	230,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	894,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	23,323,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	9,604,000
Shortening	.....	.....
Oleomargarine	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	7,284,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	144,000	155,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	128,898,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	25,416,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,994,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	37,529,000
Shortening	.....	11,472,000
Oleomargarine	.....	3,293,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,360,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	5,000
Other uses	.....	31,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Soap	.....	352,000
Paint and varnish	1,050,000	797,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	659,000	237,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	74,000	117,000
Other uses	148,000	811,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	394,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	19,775,000	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	10,604,000	14,657,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	6,725,000	1,115,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	5,372,000	2,802,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	443,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	2,758,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,636,000
Other uses	.....	2,006,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	46,000
Soap	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	16,000
Other uses	.....	244,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	508,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	181,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	66,000	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Other uses	17,000	.....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	24,000
Oleomargarine	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	.....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	3,255,000	.....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	1,319,000	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	68,000
Hydrogenation	.....	693,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,035,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	57,000
Oleomargarine	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	516,000
Soap	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	196,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	114,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	.....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	182,361,000	.....
Fat-splitting	556,000	.....
Sulphonation	14,000	41,000
Hydrogenation	.....	73,555,000
Deodorizing	.....	10,059,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	37,234,000
Oleomargarine	.....	4,835,000
Other edible uses	.....	10,075,000
Soap	85,000	78,000
Paint and varnish	459,000	6,845,000
Chemicals	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	23,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	.....
Other uses	6,964,000	6,480,000
Tallow—	Pounds All grades	
Soap	.....	
Lubricants and greases	508,000	
Other uses	.....	
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	3,438,000	
Chemicals	.....	
Lubricants and greases	.....	
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	
Other uses	694,000	
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	5,505,000	
Fat-splitting	1,271,000	
Hydrogenation	517,000	
Sulphonation	74,000	
Winterizing for salad oil	11,679,000	
Shortening	51,000	
Oleomargarine	11,000	
Other edible uses	240,000	
Soap	1,630,000	
Paint and varnish	591,000	
Linoleum and oilcloth	1,267,000	
Chemicals	2,489,000	
Lubricants and greases	160,000	
Other uses	8,055,000	

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation		182,000
Soap		.....
Lubricants and greases		2,157,000
Other uses		802,000
Grease not specified—		
Refining		.....
Fat-splitting		6,631,000
Winterizing		.....
Sulphonation		6,000
Hydrogenation		.....
Pressing		9,435,000
Soap		16,533,000
Lubricants and greases		1,056,000
Other uses		306,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	9,156,000	11,604,000
Oleomargarine	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	5,744,000	2,778,000
Other edible uses	1,356,000	868,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	.....
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	531,000	.....
Oleomargarine	410,000	.....
Other edible uses	117,000	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	189,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		4,620,000
Oleomargarine		1,236,000
Hydrogenation		1,445,000
Other edible uses		83,000
Other uses		.....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	706,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Shortening	2,193,000	738,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	961,000	5,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	21,404,000	.....
Fat-splitting	15,001,000	.....
Hydrogenation	1,558,000	.....
Pressing	.....	.....
Sulphonation	492,000	.....
Shortening	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	.....
Soap	49,852,000	15,690,000
Lubricants and greases	1,752,000	302,000
Other uses	5,755,000	132,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal foots—	
Soap	2,010,000
Other uses	.....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	.....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	453,000
Paint and varnish	63,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	24,000
Other uses	131,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	.....
Paint and varnish	.....
Lubricants and greases	178,000
Other uses	565,000
Fish and marine mammal foots—	
All uses	.....
Oleic acid, including wire oleic and red oil—	
Sulphonation	235,000
Soap	1,944,000
Paint and varnish	16,000
Chemicals	733,000
Lubricants and greases	265,000
Other uses	1,589,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	232,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmetic (over 60% palmetic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	15,000
Paint and varnish	.....
Lubricants and greases	526,000
Chemicals	1,020,000
Other uses	2,072,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)—	
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	194,000
Paint and varnish	10,000
Lubricants and greases	119,000
Chemicals	404,000
Other uses	2,997,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic—	
Winterizing and pressing	4,792,000
Soap	1,038,000
Lubricants and greases	398,000
Other uses	55,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)—	
Sulphonation	.....
Hydrogenation	917,000
Soap	933,000
Paint and varnish	1,925,000
Lubricants and greases	12,000
Chemicals	479,000
Other uses	1,223,000
Vegetable foots—	
Fat-splitting	11,617,000
Soap	3,090,000
Paint and varnish	66,000
Other uses	137,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[2] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Chemical Engineering Group Started in Paris

The European Federation of Chemical Engineering was formally established at a foundation meeting held in the Maison de la Chimie, Paris, recently. The purpose of the federation is to promote European co-operation in the fields of chemical engineering and equipment. The Federation owes its origin to efforts started in 1951, and which assumed a more concrete form during the course of the European Convention for Chemical Engineering and the ACHEMA X Chemical Engineering and Equipment Exhibition, which took place in 1952.

The following scientific and technical societies were represented at the inauguration of the federation:—Asociscion Nacional de Quimicos de Espana, Madrid; Association des Ingenieurs et Techniciens Chimistes de Belgrade, Belgrade; Colegio de Ingenieros Industriales, Madrid; DECHEMA Deutsche Gesellschaft fur chemisches Apparatewesen, Frankfurt a.M.; Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker, Frankfurt a.M.; Instituto de Ingenieros Civiles de Espana, Madrid; Kemian Keskusliitto-Kemiska Centralforbundet, Helsinki; Nederlandse Chemische Vereniging, 's-Gravenhage; Sociedade Portuguesa de Quimica e Fisica, Oporto; Societe de Chimie Industrielle, Paris; Societe des Ingenieurs Civils de France, Paris; Schweizerischer Chemiker - Verband, Zurich; Schweizerische Gesellschaft fur Chemische Industrie, Zurich; Schweizerischer Ingenieur- und Architektenverein, Zurich, and Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, Fachgruppe "Verfahrenstechnik," Frankfurt a.M.

Many more scientific and technical societies, some of which are located in Norway, Denmark, Luxemburg and Austria, have signified their intention of joining the federation. The activities of the federation are managed by the following committee of management:—Herbert Bretschneider, Germany; Hans C. Egloff, Switzerland; Francis A. Freeth, Great Britain and Jean Gerard, France. The General Secretariats of the federation are located in the Maison de la Chimie, 28 Rue Saint-Dominique, Paris, and in the Dechema-Haus, Frankfurt am Main, Rheingauallee, 25.

NPA Rounds Out Roster Of Deputy Administrators

Appointment of Samuel N. Comly as assistant administrator of the National Production Authority has been announced by H. B. McCoy, acting administrator. The appointment of Mr. Comly rounds out the roster of assistant administrators who will supervise the NPA operations on a reduced scale through July and will plan and staff for the proposed new business Services Administration, the successor agency to NPA.

Mr. Comly is on leave from his post of vice-president and treasurer of the Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt & Nut Company, Port Chester, N. Y. In his new position as assistant administrator, Mr. Comly will be generally responsible for operations of industry divisions which had previously been included in the agricultural and industrial equipment bureau of NPA.

It was also announced that H. J. Wallace has been appointed deputy director of the Iron and Steel Division. Mr. Wallace succeeds S. A. Crabtree, who has been appointed director of the iron and steel division after serving for several months as deputy (OPD, 7/13/53). Mr. Wallace is "on loan" to NPA from his post as vice-president in charge of sales of the National Tube Division of United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oil Chemists Fall Meeting In Chicago November 2-4

The American Oil Chemists Society will hold its twenty-seventh annual fall meeting November 2 to 4 at the Sherman hotel, Chicago. A. F. Kapecki of Wurster & Sanger, Inc., will be general chairman. General topics under consideration for the program are margarine, industrial and engineering processes, use of fats in animal feeding, drying oils and soaps.

Fertiliser Society Elects

The Fertiliser Society, England, has announced that J. Angus was elected president and J. T. Procter vice-president at the sixth annual general meeting, held recently in Ascot. T. P. Dee, A. W. Donald and Mr. Procter were elected to the council in place of A. Gillies, Dr. J. H. Hamence and A. K. Vernon, who had retired by rotation.

Productions Available from CORNWELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ACIDS

Sulphuric Acid 60° 66° 98°
Electrolyte Acids—all strengths
Oleums 10° 20° 25° 65%
Muriatic Acid 20°
Nitric Acid 36° 38° 40° 42°
Chromic Acid
Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
Mixed Acids (Nitric-Sulphuric)
Phosphoric 75% Food Grade
85% N. F. Grade

ALKALIES

Caustic Soda (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Caustic Potash (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Soda Ash, Light & Dense
Sodium Bicarbonate
Potassium Carbonate

AMMONIA

Aqua Ammonia 26°

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULPHATE

—99.9%

PHOSPHATES

Disodium Phosphate Crystal
Trisodium Phosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Tripolyphosphate

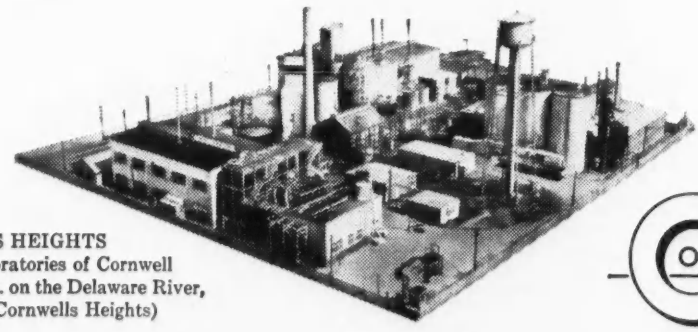
MISCELLANEOUS

Calcium Chloride
V.C.F. Salt

FINE CHEMICALS

Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Aluminum Chloride 32° Be'

Facilities maintained for custom manufacturing at Cornwells Heights Plant.



CORNWELLS HEIGHTS
Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical Corp. on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights)

CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

Executive Offices—24 E. 38th St., New York, N.Y.—MUrray Hill 3-0174

Sales Offices—Philadelphia, Pa.—Torresdale 4-7358
Paterson, N. J.—Lambert 5-2494
Reading, Pa.—Reading 2-1224

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 17 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. 40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p. bbls., dms., works lb. 41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt equald lb. .1050- 1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide fib dms. c.l dlvd. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
per ton higher.
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. 08½- .10
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb. 45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls. works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 1.17
Acetophenone cns. dms lb 1.35 1.85
tech. dms., l.c.l. works lb 75 —
Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate tech dms., c.l lb. .33½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate tech. dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. 06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28% bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 9.65 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs 11 70 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 12 45 - —
glacial synthetic CP dms. works 100 lbs 15 00 -16.00
USP cbys. inclusive works. 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.50 12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11 00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs 13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub. bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt equald lb 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 21 35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21 75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs c.l., works ton.104.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.157.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.181.50- —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric 99% dms. c.l., works, lb .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼ .27½
Caprylic, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Cassella dms. frt. alld lb 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½ .36
Chicago bbls frt alld lb .21 -
Chlorosulphonic dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher.

Cholic, 25-100-lb bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ —
c.l., works lb. .28 .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran. fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
USP gran. fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots 1 ship't. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½

Powdered anhydrous and USP citric acid ½c higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .24½- .25¾
tankcars lb. .22¾- —
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27½
tankcars lb. .23½- .24¼
Corn oil dist. dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207°C or above ret dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207° C. ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic tech bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic fib dms. 10 to 100-lb lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1370- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .33
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma dry, ground bbls, frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic 99½% laevo fib dms., 100 lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophasphoric, 35% dms., works lb 2.25 2.33

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
		E.	east	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
		exp.	expressed	powd.	powdered
		F.	fahrenheit	precip.	precipitated
		ferment.	fermentation	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.98 —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb pots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70% steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech 70% bbls., non-return, Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorous, purit., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - 8.00
J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb. 64 70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls. 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls. 20 or more works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ .22¾
80% bbls. 5 or more lb. .3815 —
tech., 22% bbls. c.l. works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys. works 100 lbs 7.20 -12.20
44% bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.85 12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb 60 67
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .37¾- .59
60%, dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2020- .2070
water-white, dms lb. .2320- .2370
Maleic, cryst. powd. dms. lb. .37 - .53
Malic, tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 - .75
Methacrylic dms. c.l. and truckloads, works lb. 76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½- .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼- .27½
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.30
40° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.55
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½-95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12 - .13¼
tanks lb. .10¼- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14½- .15¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¼ .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb 1 74 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots lb 2.55 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms. 1,000-lb lots or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 —
smaller lots, same basis lb 4.05 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic 6b dms works lb 1.59 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb 77 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb 92 1 04
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 1.70
tech. dms 1,000-lb lots lb 90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade 75% cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.30 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.80 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs 5 10 —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 09 .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms small lb 81 .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 .33
Propionic synthetic pure, dms., c.l. works lb. .258 —
l.c.l. works lb 263 —
tanks, works lb. 19 .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb 2 76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l. works gal. 38 —
whse gal 504 —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified dms, c.l. works. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 - .15¾
single, dist., dms lb. .14½- .15¾
Stearic, double pressed bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .10½- .11¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¼- .14½
Succinic purified cryst, bbls., works lb 62 75
Sulphanilic, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be. cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works frt equald. lb 09¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 11¼ 11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works frt equald lb 13¼ —
l.c.l same basis lb 14¾ .20¾
oleum 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½- .11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.76
powder bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms lb. .95 —
Tartaric USP dom. 230, 250-lb., dms, c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .27 - —
Thioglycolic refined bgs, cbys. basis 100% lb 1.60 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. 74 - —
Toluenesulphonic dms, c.l. works works lb 16 - —
l.c.l., works lb 17½ - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb 2.00 2 50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2 4 5 T)
Tungstic tech. kgs, works lb 4.30 —
Undecylenic dms lb 1 40 —
Aconite leaves bls lb. .35 .40
root, bls lb. .45 .90
Aconitine amorph, mild, bots oz.27 50 32 50
cryst, potent bots oz 78 00 85 00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile dms, c.l., works lb 44½- —
l.c.l works lb 45 47
tanks, works lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb 2.00 2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms, lb 2.50 2.65
Agaric white bls lb 2 25 Nom.
Agrimony herb bls lb 25 .30

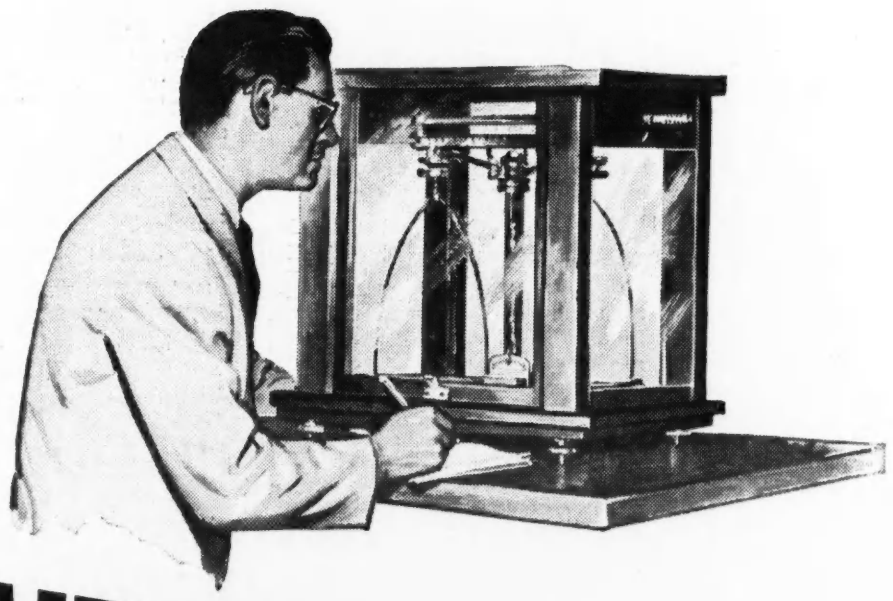
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.45 - 2.47
powder, bbls lb. 2.49 - 2.51
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .65 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane dms, c.l., frt alld, E of Rockies lb, .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E of Rockies lb, .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Rockies lb, .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126° 132°C., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 —
128-132° C. dms, l.c.l. dlvd, lb. .33¾ .36
ACS grade, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms, c.l., works lb. 42 -
l.c.l. works lb. 43 -
tanks, works lb. 40 —
secondary dms, c.l. frt alld, E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .24 - —
tanks frt alld E lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms c.l. frt alld E, lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld, E lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 79
tech. dms, dlvd lb. .47½ 49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tertiary dms, c.l. frt. alld, lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85% dms, c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95% dms, c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra 6b, cns, 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF 6b, cns, 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic bots lb 2.25 2.75
Decyl, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd E, of Rockies gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks same basis gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms, c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .71¼
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks same basis lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .62½- .63
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .72
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD 29, dms., c.l dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .60½- .61¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, same basis gal. .48½- .49¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies, gal.20.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.59 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal.20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies, gal.21.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.69 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal.21.53 —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms, c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech, cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½- —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60¾- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —



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ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C. P. • AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE • ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T. R. 590

Considering that there are 7000 grains to the pound, these balances approach the absolute in accuracy.

Publicker's methods of maintaining purity of product and uniformity of quality are also extremely precise, and we have seen this precision benefit our customers' products and profits. A trial will prove we can serve you equally well.

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohols and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Pantbenol).
Phenylethyl, extra, dms. .....lb. 1.57 - 2.13
standard, dms. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works .. lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. ...lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. ...lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..... lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld..lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100% dms., frt., alld lb.32 00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld ..... lb.28 80 - —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb. lots frt. alld..lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld.... gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.... lb. 1.35 1.40
Chloride dms., c.l. dlvd..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works ... lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs .....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. .....lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs .....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs lb 4.25 4.70
Alphanaphtrol, bbls., frt. alld... lb. 1.00 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls. frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline ret. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ...lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. lb 17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. ..... kilo.225.00 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... kilo.225.00 - —
Althea root NF peeled, bls lb 20 .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
lump, dms., works .. 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works .. 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, 1ms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb .15 - —
l.c.l. works, frt equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0309- —
l.c.l., works ... lb .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF gran dms works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 35 per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution cbys lb .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60 00 —
l.c.l., works ton 63 00 -85 00
light, bgs dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip, bbls lb .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb lots frt. alld. lb. .20½- .21½
pigs, 10,000-lb lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- .20
Oxide, amorphous (see Albumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .62½- —
stanard, dms ..... lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .72 - —

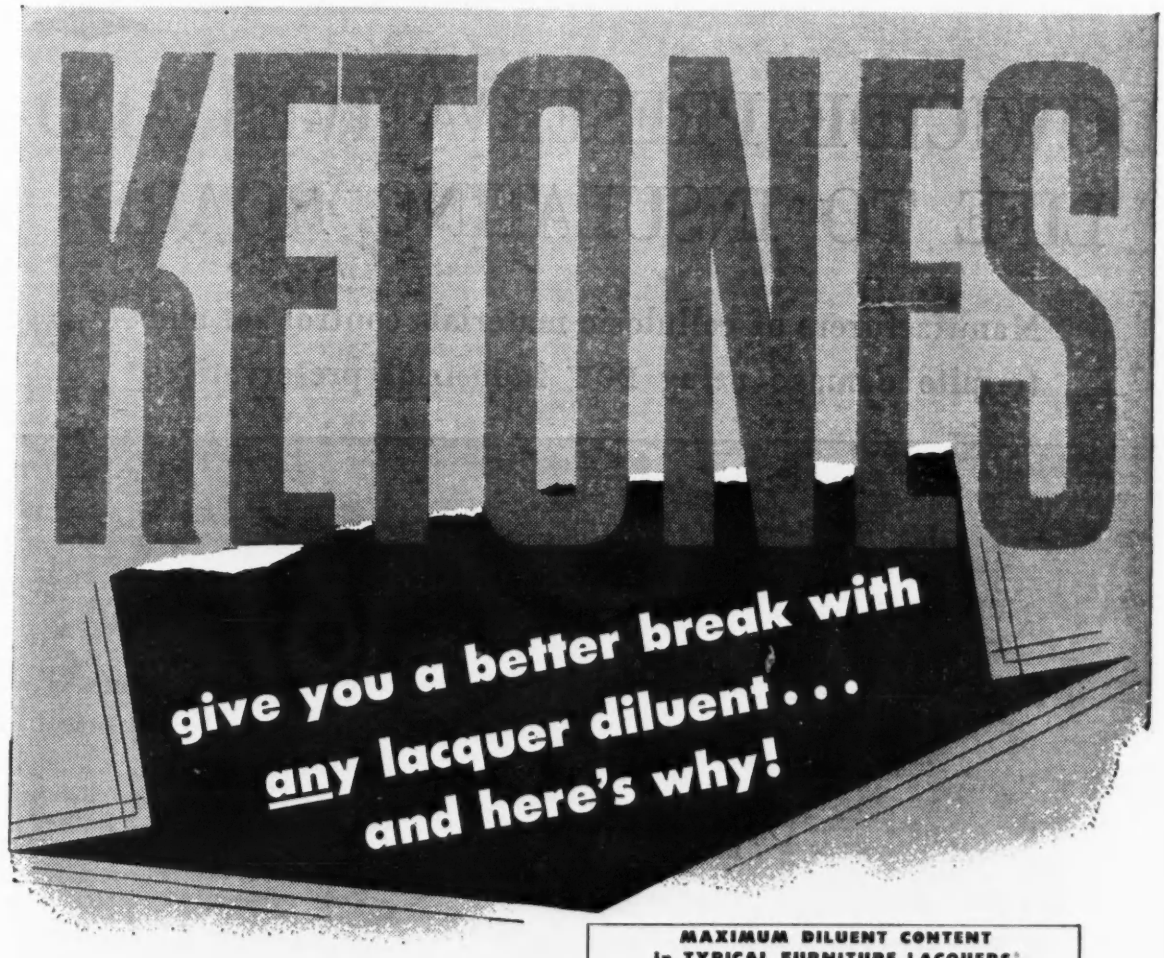
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100 lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50 lb dm., 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

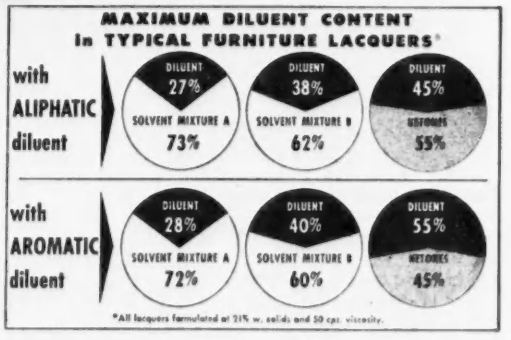
Resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works..... ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works .. lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .14 .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10 00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 .68
Aminoazotoluene, bbls..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .45 - —

Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.85.00 -88.00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1....lb. .18½- —
2 .....lb. .19 - —
3 .....lb. .19½- .20
4 .....lb. .20 - —
5 .....lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works..ton.87.50 -90.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd., basis. ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis... 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium Chloride).
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton.96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs.. 4,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld .... lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works .. ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots ex whse .. ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls .... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .23 - .24

Ammonium chloride, tech., white, granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots..... lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.89.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works. ton.68.00 -70.00—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51 00 —
Oxalate, fine gan., dms..... lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls, dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb .11 .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 .20

Ammonium sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs, c.l., western works ton 50 00 -54.50
bulk, works ..... ton 47 00 -49.50
purified, dms, works lb .07½ .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100% frt equald ton.240 00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works. ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... ton.180 00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb 1.70 1.90
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dextro, bots lb 28 00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb 6 00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots ..... lb 28 00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb 28 00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. ..... lb 6 00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb.28 00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. ..... lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech. frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. 17½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms. c.l. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 20 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb 21 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb .18 - —





WHETHER YOU USE an aliphatic or aromatic diluent, *you can use more diluent* when the active solvent in your lacquer formulations is a ketone.

A glance at the chart will show how ketones give you a better break. Here are six typical furniture-type lacquers with the same solids content and the same viscosity. They differ only in the active solvent employed. Three contain an aliphatic diluent. Three contain an aromatic. Take a look at the diluent content!

The ketone-aliphatic combination holds 45% diluent, and the ketone-aromatic—55% diluent. *The ketone-based lacquers show the highest diluent content with both types of diluent.*

There are other important advantages to be had with ketones, too. You can get higher solids concentration in a practical spraying viscosity range. Or you may use greater proportions of the high viscosity nitrocottons to obtain lacquers with improved toughness and durability.

The advantages to be gained from using Shell ketones are summarized in two new pamphlets, *This is MIBK* and *This is MEK*. Ask your Shell Chemical representative for your copies.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Chemical Partner of Industry and Agriculture

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In Canada: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto · Montreal · Vancouver

Amyl Alcohol—Black, Bone

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.05 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.37
Angelica root dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Anise, Balkan bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .95 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64% bgs. dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l. works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30

Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .16 - .17
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1-kilo. lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd. bbls. dms lb 50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 1,300.00 - —
No 2 c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —

Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines, ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point, bgs., c.l. same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs. c.l. same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks tank wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .23 - .30
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.00 - —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip, bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide dms. works lb .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb .38 - —
less ton lots lb .39 - —
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton. 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb .35 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton. 65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton. 64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb 22 - 23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .008 - .0085
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit, lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine, hydrochloride 100% basis, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .41 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .42 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb 90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l. works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher

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The Dow Chemical Company
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Midland, Michigan

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Title_____

Company_____

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City_____ State_____

Manufacturers of well-known brands of exterior sheathing board are getting positive, long-lasting mold, bacteria and termite control using a DOWICIDE® PRESERVATIVE. The positive protective action of the DOWICIDES gives much longer life to this popular building and insulating material. They keep it free from rot and mold under the most extreme moisture and temperature variations.

There are *fourteen* DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES, each designed for a specific mold and bacteria problem. They are being used extensively in the textile; leather, latex paint, paper and many other industries.

Whether you are developing a new product or changing an old one, DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES may contribute to its manufacturing and sales success.

Call upon Dow for a solution to your mold and bacteria problems. Write today for detailed information about DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Black, carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 .123
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 45
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .32 .35
root, bls lb. 15 16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. 65 70
tree bark, bls lb. 40 42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls lb. .60 .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.116.50 - —
direct process bgs. c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 155.00
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. 16½- .18
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls. dlvd. N or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner bbls. (the flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls. same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls. same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated-PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. 75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls, same basis lb 58 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls, same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .33
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls, same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd prices 4c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 16c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.60.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic) precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip.)
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset, leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage, flowers, bls lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.125.75- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.120.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.139.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.144.50- —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.89.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.65.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.50- —
bulk c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
powder 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.94.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.70.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.118.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.123.50- —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - 24
l.c.l. same basis lb. 19 - 26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.85 4.50
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truck load works lb 62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms. lead-lined dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .83
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs. works lb .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ .15½
raw, paper, bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs. works lb .06¼ .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .30
Bryonia, root, bls lb .22 .34
Buchu, leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40

Buckthorn, bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Butternut, bark, bls lb. .23 .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Lactate, dms. c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .24 - .27¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

Black, Carbon, Channel—Calcium Carbide

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 6.75 - 7.05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms lb 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs or more lb 2.25 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb .25 .50
imported, bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb .30 .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .90 - .93
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit 05¾- —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb .90 .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 —

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Borax, Technical (coarse, fine granular and powdered)
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PYROBOR* Dehydrated Borax

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Sulphate of Potash	Fumigants
Salt Cake	Herbicides
Desiccated Sodium Sulphate	Insecticides
Soda Ash	Organic Bromides
Sodium Pentaborate	Refrigerants
	Sulphur Dioxide

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BORAX with its fluxing ability, antiseptic properties and alkaline nature, finds innumerable uses from the glaze on dinnerware to the vitreous enamel on refrigerators, stoves and kitchen ware. It plays an important part in the production of heat resistant glassware where tough and durable qualities are essential.

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• ESTON CHEMICALS DIVISION
3100 East 26th Street, Los Angeles 23, California

Plants • Trona and Los Angeles, California

Calcium Carbonate—Chloral

Calcium carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 25 00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton 10 50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton 31 25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 35 65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23 50 —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton 32 00 69 00
USP gran, bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate bgs., frt equald lb. 29½ 30
Cyanide dms, dlvd & of Rockies, lb. .24 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib, dms, lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.20 - 4.00

Calcium hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.), dlvd, E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis, dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb 70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 80.00 -90.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works frt equald lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 6.90 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 110 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms, frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —

Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms, incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP gran., powd., bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Canella alba bark bls lb .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb 4.75 - 6.25

Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, c.l lb. .08 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0925- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .115 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .0825- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0675- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs., afloat lb. 2.50 - 2.65
medium, cs. lb. 3.20 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.72 - —
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.28 - 1.30
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots lb 6.25 - 9 65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .29 - .30
Casein, dom, acid-precip, standard, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16 - .17½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bis lb. .14½- .15
longstick lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .28 - .30
broken, bls. lb. .33 - .33½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .40 - .45
medium, bls. lb. .43 - .47
thin, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 140.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.10 - 30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib, dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
resublimed, dms, works lb 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .47 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., dlvd, lb. .40 .43
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .49
Cellulose acetate-butyrate flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, standard cartons, same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld, on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. 26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77 00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0530- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0565- —
tanks, works lb. .0440- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1128- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1200- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

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Chloral hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots .....lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less .....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works..lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., paits, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .66 - .73
Refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cpts., ctns., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0825- .1125
l.c.l., N. Y stock points lb. .1025- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis .....lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms .....lb. .30 - .35
Chloro (4), —2 amino-toluene, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.30
14%, dms., works...lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%, lb.55.00 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%..lb.60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.60.00 -67.00
concentrated, imported, 60%, tins, basis 100%..lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, basis 100%..lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, basis 100%..lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots .....lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld .....lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis .....lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis .....lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works... lb. .08½ —
chys. works .....lb. .10¼ —
8½%, bbls. works .....lb. .09 - —
chys works .....lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works .....lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chromium).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls .....lb. .49 - —
Trioxide NF bots .....lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. .....lb 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs .....lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots... oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms .....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls....lb. .32 - —
"0000," bgs. .....lb. .41 - .41½
Citral bots. cns .....lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal bots., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Citronellol bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots .....lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots .....oz. 4.75 -10.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated bgs. c.l. Tennessee ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs. c.l., Tennessee ton.20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs. c.l. Atlantic port long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized bgs., t.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom. dry-grd. air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs c.l. works ton 11.50 -14.50
t.c.l., works ton 35.30 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
t.c.l. ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls .....lb. 1.35 - —
Zanzibar, bls .....lb. 1.34 - —
Clover, tops, red, bgs .....lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis (see Gum cellulose).
standard low vis. bgs. 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis. bgs., 23,000 lbs or over works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis. 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. dlvd E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb .20 —

Prices for technical grades of CMC W of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3023
l.c.l., ex-whse. .....gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse. .....gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse .....gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse .....gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.lb. .72 - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms .....lb. .53¾- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs. ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., lb. .45¾- —
Nitrate 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Oxide, black 70-72% Co. kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.28½- —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms.,.....lb. .42½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal USP gray bgs ....lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs .....lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .67 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots.oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls .....lb. .20 - .24
blue, bls. .....lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine USP bots. cns .....oz.65.00 -70.00

Colchicum root, bls .....lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs .....lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP, dms .....lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms .....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls .....lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs .....lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs .....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms .....lb. .85 - 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works ...lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41 - —
crystals, bbls., works .....lb. .27½- —
Cyanide tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots or more .lb. .619 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots... lb. .639 - —
Gluconate cns. dms .....lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate dms. frt. alld E. bliss, lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic .....lb. .29¾- .30
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech. cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works .....lb. .39 - .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works .....lb. .42½- .49¼
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld.....lb. .40 - .50¼
Quinolinolate fib. dms .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
ton lots, dlvd .....lb. .38½- —
less ton lots, dlvd .....lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.35 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works .....lb. .1715- —

Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms..... lb. .1715- —
Undecylenate dms. lb 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs. c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.27.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.197.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f .....ton.192.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs .....lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs .....lb. .07½- .08
Roumanian, bgs .....lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls .....lb. .14 - .15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% expeller, sacked, Memphis ton.62.00 -63.00
solvent, same basis.....ton.60.50 - —
Coumarin, cryst. NF, cns..... lb 2.94 3.15
powd. cans .....lb. 4.20 3.25
Cramp, bark, NF, bls .....lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls .....lb. .40 - .41

$NaClO_3$ $KClO_3$

Two Basic Pennsalt Chemicals

Western Made for Western Trade

Sodium Chlorate

This widely used chemical serves agriculture and industry in many ways: as a weed killer and defoliant base, in textile printing and dyeing, as the basic material for generation of Chlorine Dioxide for bleaching paper pulp and textiles. Pennsalt manufactures this chemical in uniform dry crystalline form, and ships it in both metal drums and in bulk and rail tank cars.

Potassium Chlorate

This material is universally used in the making of pyrotechnics and matches. It is shipped in dry crystalline form in metal drums.

Both of these chemicals are "western made for western trade" in Pennsalt's modern plants in Tacoma and Portland. For further information, contact the district office nearest you, or write: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Tacoma, Washington; Portland, Oregon.

OTHER PENNSALT PRODUCTS

DDT Insecticide Formulations
PENITE (sodium arsenite)
Industrial Metal Cleaners
Laundry Detergents and Bleaches
De-Fol-Ate (cotton defoliant)
Liquid Chlorine • Caustic Soda
Sodium and Potassium Chlorate

DISTRICT OFFICES & TELEPHONES

Appleton, Wis.—Appleton 3-9307
Berkeley 4, Calif.—Ashberry 3-2537
Chicago 1, Illinois—Andover 3-6170
Cincinnati 2, Ohio—Main 3168
Detroit 26, Mich.—Woodward 1-8051
Los Angeles 11, Calif.—Jefferson 6244
Paterson 1, N.J.—Lambert 5-3500
Philadelphia 7, Pa.—Locust 4-4700
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Atlantic 1-5233
Portland, Ore.—Atwater 7655
Tacoma 1, Wash.—Main 9101

Pennsalt Chemicals

Cream of Tartar—Dimethyl Sebacate

Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l	lb.	.32	- —
bbls. 5,000 lbs one shipment	lb.	.32½	- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.33	- .36
imported, kgs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Creosote carbonate, NF bots. cbys.	lb.	2.80	2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.22	- —
solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.2068	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.3850	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.4510	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.2970	—
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb	1.35	1.40
hardwood, bots. cbys	lb	1.05	1.10
pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	- .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.133	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.136	- —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.1325	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1375	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.120	.1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.143	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.146	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.140	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.145	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.130	- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	.25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.25	-11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	15.25	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	16.25	- —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works	lb.	.23	- —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.50	- .51
powd., cs.	lb.	.58	- .59
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.60	- .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11	- —
Cumin seed, Iranian bgs	lb.	.14	- .14½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.22	Nom.
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.17	Nom.
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08¼	- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	55.00	- —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton		2.75	- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.70	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.72	- —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.55	- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.28½	- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.30	- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.27	- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.33½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.32	- —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.46½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.45	- —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00	- —
6 oz cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	- —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots	gal.	.38	- —
100-gal. lots	gal.	.37	- —
200-gal. lots	gal.	.36	- —

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2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56	- .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	- .67
Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	- .25
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24	- .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	- —
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.42	- .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs., works	ton.	49.25	- —
15½% P, paper bgs., works	ton	62.75	-63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works	ton	50.00	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.17	- .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls	lb.	.30½	- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.30	- .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls	lb.	.26	Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride dextro, bots	lb	25.00	- —
dextro-laevo, bots.	lb	6.50	- —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N Y	100 lbs	8.95	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs	9.10	- —
canary paper bgs, c.l.	100 lbs	8.69	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs	8.84	- —
dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs	8.79	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs	8.94	- —
Dextrin, corn, white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.53	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.68	- —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.17¾	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.50	5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams.		4.50	- —
tech., bots., works	lb	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Dianisidin, dms.	lb.	2.00	- —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	52.00	-55.00
California	ton.	42.00	-45.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	85.00	-90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	65.00	—
California	ton.	53.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	95.00	-100.00
Atlantic coast	ton.	95.00	-100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., Atlantic Coast	lb.	.06	- —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.92	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.93¾	—
tanks works	lb.	.91	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E	lb.	.35¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.34	.34½
Sebacate, dms., works	lb.	.81¾	.82¾
l.c.l. works	lb.	.82¼	.83¾
tanks, works	lb.	.80	.81
Tartarate, dms. works, frt. alld.	lb.	.71	—
Dibutylamine dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.55¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36¾	.38¾
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.37	.39¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.35	.37
Sebacate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.68¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.68¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.66½	—
Dichloroaniin dms., works	lb	.75	.83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04¼	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.49¾	- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld	lb	1.80	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	2.40	- —
Diethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.30¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27½	- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.46¾	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.47¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	- —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.48¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48½	- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41¾	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.42¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¾	- —
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.27¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.19¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.17	- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50¼	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.51¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½	- —
Diethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.,	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20¼	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
Boriborate, dms. l.c.l	lb.	.30½	- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28¾	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.30½	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23½	- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.43	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.41½	- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.67½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	- —
tanks same basis	lb.	.65¾	- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	110.00	- —
1 kilo lot	kilo.	120.00	- —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	6.50	- 7.00
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.35½	- .42
Oleate, dms	lb.	.28½	- .29½
Stearate, dms	lb.	.25	- .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76½	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.77½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.74¾	- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk.	gram.	.17	- —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms	lb.	2.80	- 3.00
tech., dms.	lb.	1.04	- 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., dvld	lb.	.16¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.34¾	- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.35¾	- —
tanks, dlvd., E	lb.	.33	- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38¾	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.39¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.49¾	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.50¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	- —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11¾	.12
natural, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb	5.25	- 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.53	- —
tanks works	lb	.51	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.27½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.31¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb	1.32¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.30	- —

Conqueror of the Cations... the *Versenes**

THE VERSENES*
"Versene" is the registered trade mark of certain synthetically prepared polyamino acids and their salts. The Versenes form soluble non-ionic chelates with polyvalent metallic ions and completely change their properties so that they can no longer react with other materials and be precipitated from solution by common precipitating agents.

THERE ARE NINE

VERSENE REGULAR (the original Versene) inactivates all metallic ions but is not particularly effective for complexing iron in alkaline solutions (liquid or powder).

VERSENE Fe_3 SPECIFIC is the most powerful complexing agent known for *iron* in the normal pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt and zinc (47% solution).

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VERSENE-9. This is the tri-sodium salt of EDTA. It has a pH of 9.3 in solution at 1% concentration. 1 gram complexes a minimum of 242 mgms. of $CaCO_3$. Its general chemical reaction is identical to Versene Regular.

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LEAD DI-SODIUM VERSENATE (34% solution). Performed complex for use in vinyl plastics.

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Dimethyl sulphate, 55 gal., net, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10 gal. net. drums., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine 25 40%, dms., c.l., lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1 43 —
t.c.l. dlvd lb 1 45 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms. c.l. dlvd., basis 100%. lb .54 —
t.c.l. dlvd .55 - —
tanks, dlvd .52¼ - —
Dimethylformamide dms., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene crude dms lb .20 —
purified dms lb .22 —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. 15¼ - —
t.c.l. frt alld E lb. 15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily dms lb 10 —
refined dms. lb. .21 —
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾ - .47¾
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - .48¾
tanks, works lb. .43 - .46
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
Dioxane dms. c.l. works lb 28¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 29¼ —
tanks, same basis lb 27 —
Dip oil (see fat acid oil)
Dipentaerythritol ngs. c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l. works lb 37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .63 - .72
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl bbls c.l. works lb 15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .71
Phthalate dms c.l. works lb 51¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 53¾ —
Diphenylamine refined, gran bbls., c.l., works lb 28 —
t.c.l. works lb 30 —
tanks, works lb. 25 - —
tech. tanks works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin sodium USP dms. lb 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld lb 16¾ 17
t.c.l. same basis lb 17¾ 18
tanks, same basis lb 15 —
Methylether dms c.l. dlvd E lb. 20¾ —
t.c.l same basis lb. 21¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 19¼ - —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. 30¼ - —
t.c.l. works lb. 33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. 28¼ - —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. 30¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. 33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. 28¼ - —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol dms. c.l., works lb 31 - —
t.c.l. works lb 32 - —
tanks, works lb 30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms. c.l., works lb 92 - —
t.c.l., works lb 93 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls. c.l. U S ports, exdock ton 70 00 72 00
Divinylbenzene 20 25% dms., c.l., works lb 20 - —
t.c.l., works lb 21 - —
tanks, works lb 19 - —
40-50%, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb 1 00 —
t.c.l. basis 100%, works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾ - —
Doggrass root dom. cut. bls lb 26 28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
Dogwood bark Jamaica, bls lb 11 .13
Dragon's blood mass cs lb 1 25 1 30
reeds, cs lb 1.40 1 45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue FD&C No 1, cns lb 17 00 17 60
No 2, cns lb 17 00 17 60
Green FD&C No 1, cns lb 17 00 17 60
No 2, cns lb 22 20 22 85
No 3, cns lb 35 25 35 90
Orange FD&C No 1 cns lb 3 65 3 75
No 2 cns lb 4 65 4 75
Red FD&C No 1, cns lb 7 55 7 85
No 2, cns lb 4 00 4 10
No 3, cns lb 22 20 22 85
No 4, cns lb 7 20 7 50
No 32 cns lb 5 30 5 40
Violet FD&C No 1, cns lb 17 60 17 60
Yellow FD&C No 1 cns lb 10 60 11 05
No 3 cns lb 3 30 3 40
No 4 cns lb 3 30 3 40
No 5 cns lb 4 00 4 10
No 6 cns lb 4 00 4 10

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works 25-50 lb lots, dlvd —
Black D&C No 1, cns lb 10 95 —
Brown D&C No 1, cns lb 16 10 —
Green D&C No 5, cns lb 16 10 —
No 6 cns lb 16 10 —
No 7 cns lb 14 80 —
Orange D&C No 3, cns lb 10 95 —
No 4 cns lb 20 05 —
No 5 cns lb 5 70 —
No 10 cns lb 20 70 —
Red D&C No 8, cns lb 2 85 —
No 9, cns lb 2 85 —
No 10, cns lb 2 30 —
No 11, cns lb 1 85 —
No 12, cns lb 2 65 —
No 17 cns lb 10 95 —
No 18 cns lb 24 00 —
No 19 cns lb 15 45 —
No 21 cns lb 3 60 —
No 22 cns lb 10 95 —
No 28 cns lb 24 65 —
No 33 cns lb 17 45 —
Violet D&C No 2 cns lb 16 10 —
Yellow D&C No 7, cns lb 10 95 —
No 10 cns lb 13 50 —
No 11, cns lb 13 50 —

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics external use 1 lb lots works 25-50 lb lots dlvd:—
Blue Ext D&C No 1 cns lb 16 10 —
Green Ext D&C No 1 cns lb 16 10 —
Red Ext D&C No 1, cns lb 13 50 —
Yellow Ext D&C No 1, cns lb 10 95 —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
38 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .90 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown, RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb 68 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc lb 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. 98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —

Dimethyl Sulphate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd., No.
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.19 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. 75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd., No.
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .28 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG lb 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No 550 lb 81 - —
Jet No 531 lb 89 - —
Brown R, conc lb 1 72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb 90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers works:—
Auramine O lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb 1 21 - —
Jet lb 1 21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R conc lb 86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. 60 - —
Y extra lb 64 - —
Fuchsine conc lb 3 08 - —
Green malachite conc lb 2 10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y conc lb 2 90 - —
Violet, methyl B lb 1.10 - —

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Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue B, extra lb .86 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil conc lb 91 - —
- Orange Acid Y, conc lb 47 - —
- Scarlet croceine, MOO lb 1.45 - —
- Yellow azo conc lb .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls lb .90 Nom.
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 1.17
- tanners bbls lb .06 - .06½
- Elder flowers, bright, bls lb .30 - .40
- Elecampane root, bls lb .23 - .25
- Elm bark, grinding, bls lb .28 - .29
- powd., bbls., bxs lb .46 - .47
- select, bundles lb .60 - .61
- Emetine hydrochloride USP bots., oz.35.00 - 42.85
- Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .98 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin 100-oz lots oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .73 - —
- Epichlorohydrin dms, c.l. works lb .38¾ - —
- t.c.l. works lb. 39½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .37 - —
- Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., 100 grams gram .45 - .50
- Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
- t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ton lbs 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst Rifle 50.00 - —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.00 - 3.10
- Eserine, bots oz.45.00 - 50.00
- Salicylate USP bots oz.32.50 - 34.00
- Sulphate bots oz.34.50 - 35.50
- Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate)
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb .31½ - —
- t.c.l., works lb .32 - —
- tanks, works lb .30 - —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate)
- Dichloroethyl, refd., dlvd., dms., c.l., E lb. .14- - .14½
- t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
- tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- t.c.l., works lb .13½ - —
- tanks, works lb .12 - —
- Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia USP hospitals, f-lb cns lb .89 - —
- ½ lb cns lb .97 - —
- ¼ lb cns lb 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
- t.c.l., same basis lb .16¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb .13¾ - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .1575 - —
- t.c.l., same basis lb .1675 - —
- tanks, same basis lb .1375 - —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0875 - .0850
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .0750 - .0936
- tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .075
- Nitrous, conc, bots, 100 lb. tots lb 1.23 1.35
- Vinyl, USP anesthesia bots 50 cc, hospitals bot 1.12 - —
- 75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
- Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms, c.l, frt alld, lb. .12¾ - —
- t.c.l., frt alld lb .13¾ - —
- tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
- 95-96% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
- t.c.l., frt alld lb. .15¾ - —
- tanks frt alld lb. .11¾ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
- t.c.l., frt alld lb 14 - —
- tanks, frt alld lb. .11½ - —
- NF, dms, frt, alld lb. .24 - .25
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .12¾ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
- tanks dlvd lb. .11½ - —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .50½ - —
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .45½ - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .48 - —
- tanks, works lb. .42¾ - —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
- Benzoate cns., dms lb. .74 - .90
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane).
- Chloride tech, dms, c.l, works, lb .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis lb .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis lb .19 - —
- USP bbls., cyls lb .22 - .24
- Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.28 - 3.45
- Formate, dms lb .60 - —
- Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots lb 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
- Lactate, dms., works lb. .47½ - —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —
- less than truckload works lb .50½ - —
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Oenanthate dms lb 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
- Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate)
- 40% available SiO dms works, lb. .60½ - —
- Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)
- Ethylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
- Ethylantilin (see Monoethylantilin)
- Ethylbenzene, 99% dms, c.l lb. .14 - .20¼
- t.c.l. lb. .14 - .20¼
- tanks lb. .13 - .18½
- Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½ - —
- t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
- tanks lb. .34 - —
- Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps, bgs. 5,000 lb lots or more, works lb 73 - —
- smaller lots works lb .72 - .80
- vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots lb. .67 - .75
- Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., dlvd E lb. 11¾ - —
- t.c.l. same basis lb 12¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher.

- Ethylene oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
- t.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

- Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .46 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .47 - —
- tanks, dlvd, E lb. .44 - —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, lb. .18¾ - —
- t.c.l. same basis lb. 19¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21½ - —
- t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, dlvd E lb. .20 - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, lb. .20 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd, E lb. .18½ - —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .18¼ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .19¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd, E lb. .16½ - —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21½ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, dlvd, E lb. .20 - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28¾ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .29¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd E lb. .27 - —
- Monostearate, dms lb. .30 - .31
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld, E Miss lb 42 - —
- t.c.l., same basis lb 43 - —
- tanks, same basis lb 40 - —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz.11.85 - —
- Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin)
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb lots lb 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots lb 7.35 - 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb .10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, bots. lb. 2.40 - 3.65
- Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

- Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton.11.75 - 12.50
- Pottery bgs, ton lots, works ton 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 - 20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
- light, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
- French, bgs lb. .34 Nom.
- Syrian, light, bgs lb. .31 - .31½
- Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .63 - .63½
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
- Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .63 - .67
- Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 - 35.00
- Oregon, bbls gal. 3.25 Nom.
- Fishberries, bgs lb .17 - .21
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
- Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.132.00 - —
- Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.127.00 - —
- Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
- ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton.57.50 - —
- 85-92% CaF_2, grd. bulk mine, ton.47.00 - —
- metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, works ton.34.00 - —
- lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 - —
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.40.00 - —
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.40.00 - 41.00
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine c.l ton.42.00 - —
- 70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.43.00 - —
- Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .066 - —
- t.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
- tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
- methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware, in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

- Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed.
- Fringetree bark, bls lb .60 .61
- Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines ton.21.25 - —
- Georgia mines ton.17.00 - 18.00
- Texas mines ton.16.00 - —
- spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
- Imported, bgs., c.l. ton.42.00 - —
- Furfural, tech, dms, c.l, works lb .13 - —
- t.c.l. works lb. 15 - —
- tanks, works lb. .115 - —
- Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - .17¼
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - .18
- tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15¼
- Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 47½ - —
- No. 2, bbls, l.c.l lb 45½ - —
- No. 3, bbls, l.c.l lb 43½ - —
- liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
- No. 2, bbls, t.c.l lb 21½ - —
- No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb 19 - —
- solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

- Gall salt, bile, frt alld lb. 73 - —
- Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .25
- Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb 3.00 - —
- Gasoline at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks, gal. .1175- —
- N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1415- .146
- Group 3, 84 octane, tanks, gal. .11375-.11625
- Gulf coast, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1125- .1175
- Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .14 - .145
- natural, group 3, 76-78 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
- Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l lb. .54 - —
- 150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .62 - —
- 200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
- 225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
- 275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .80 - —
- Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
- Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
- grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
- powd., bbls, bxs lb. .23 - .24
- Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.10
- standard, cns., dms lb. .80 - 2.00
- Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 2.10
- Ginger, oleoresins, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
- from Jamaican root, bls lb. 5.00 - 12.75
- Root, African, bls lb. .12½ - .13
- Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
- Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .21
- No. 2, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
- No. 3, bgs lb. .13½ - —
- Rhattoon, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
- Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
- Ginseng root, cs lb. 16.50 - 22.00
- Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
- Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
- 86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
- 104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½ - —
- 131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
- 164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½ - —
- 191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
- 222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
- packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
- 65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
- 86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
- 115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½ - —
- 135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½ - —
- 164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
- renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —

Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 1c. higher.

- Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
- 95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - .28
- 122-149, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
- 150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
- 178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
- 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
- 237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
- 267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
- 299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
- 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
- 363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
- 395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
- 428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
- 461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
- 495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .43

Hide glue t.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l.

- Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks, dlvd lb. .33½ Nom.
- soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .30½ Nom.
- dynamite dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¾ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼ - —
- high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .43½ - —
- refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .43⅞ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .46⅛ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .43⅜ - —
- USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .44½ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - —
- yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .43⅞ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .44⅛ - —
- tanks, dlvd, lb. .43⅜ - —
- Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
- Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .13½ - —
- t.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
- tanks, works lb .18 - —
- Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.50 - 23.00
- acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 - 20.50
- Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
- powd., bxs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
- Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .29 - .30
- Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
- crystalline, 80-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
- 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
- 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
- flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
- No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
- Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .02½ - —
- house, tanks, dlvd lb. .03 - —
- white, choice, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼ - .05½
- yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¼ - —
- Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, bgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
- tungstated, PTMA, bgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
- Chrome, CP, dark, light, merium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
- 16-30%, bbls., same basis, lb. .39 - —
- 31-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - —
- 43-49%, bbls., same basis, lb. .43 - —
- 50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
- reduced color, 25%, bbls., same gal. .19 - —

Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, Pac.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

- Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.05
- pure, c..., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½ - .44
- Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
- Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
- Paris (see Paris green, water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
- Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
- resinated, bbls lb 4.00 - —
- Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 - —
- Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
- Guaiac resin NF cs lb .55 - .60
- ordinary, cs lb .49 - .51
- Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb 1.90 - —
- liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb 2.15 - 2.20
- Carbonate, dms lb 3.15 - 3.20
- Guarana powd., cs lb 2.00 - —
- Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
- Aloe (see A.)
- Ammoniac, tears cs lb. .35 - .65
- Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .13½ - 15
- powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
- Asafetida (see A)
- Asphaltum (see A)
- Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
- Camphor (see C)
- Cellulose bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt alld lb .60 - —
- smaller lots, same basis lb .62 - —
- Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .16 - .18
- No. 2, bgs lb. .14 - .16
- No. 3, bgs lb. .13 - .14
- Gum, copal, Manila, C, bgs lb. .31 - .33
- CBB, bgs. lb. .22½ - .24½
- DBB, bgs. lb. .16½ - .18
- DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
- dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
- soft, MA bgs lb. .14½ - .16
- ws, bgs lb. .27 - .35
- Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16½ - .19
- nubs, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
- seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
- sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
- Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
- nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
- Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bags lb. .25 - .26
- dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
- E., bgs. lb. .18 - .20
- East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
- nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
- black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½ - .16
- unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
- nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
- pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
- nubs, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
- Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .39
- No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
- No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
- dust, bgs. lb. .15½ - .17
- seeds, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
- Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
- wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
- Euphorbium, cs lb. .55 - .60
- Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
- Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
- powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
- Ghatti, No. 2 bgs, lb. .35 - .37
- No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
- Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
- Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
- No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
- No. 3, bbls lb. .18 - .21
- Kauri bgs. lb. .30 - .50
- Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
- Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
- Mastic, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
- Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .40
- Opium (see O).
- Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .22
- tears, cs lb. .26 - .30
- Red (see Gum, yacca)
- Rosin (see R)
- Sandarac, cks. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
- Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
- Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
- Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
- Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
- No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
- No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
- powdered, USP, bbls lb 1.25 - 1.35
- Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
- Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan ton.19.00 - —
- Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
- Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 17.30 - —
- Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
- Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
- Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
- Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald, ton. 8.00 - —
- Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
- Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
- New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
- Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
- Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
- Southard, Okla., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
- Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
- Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
- Harlem River, N. Y. ton 14.40 - —
- Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock, Pac. ton.48.00 - —
- ex warehouse ton.53.00 - 56.00

H

- Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
- Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.65
- Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.70
- Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
- imp., black, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
- ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
- powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
- white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
- powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
- Hematine extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .47 - —
- No. 2, bbls, t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
- No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .41 - —
- No. 4, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .39 - —
- No. 5, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .37 - —
- paste, No. 1 bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
- Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
- Henna leaves, bls lb. .16 - .18
- powd., bbls., bgs lb. .23 - .25
- Heptane industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .19 - —
- Baytown, Tex. gal. .14¾ - —
- Borger, Tex. gal. .14¾ - —
- Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
- Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
- Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
- Hexamethylenetetramine, tech, bgs., 1,000 lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
- less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
- fib dms, 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
- less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
- Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
- smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
- Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
- Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .19 - —
- Baytown, Tex. gal. .15½ - —
- Borger, Tex. gal. .15½ - —
- Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34½ - —
- t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
- tanks, works lb. .33 - —
- Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
- Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 - —
- Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd, lb. .16½ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
- Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .71 - —
- Hexylresorcinol, USP, dr. s., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb.14.00 - —
- smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
- Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo 450.00 - —

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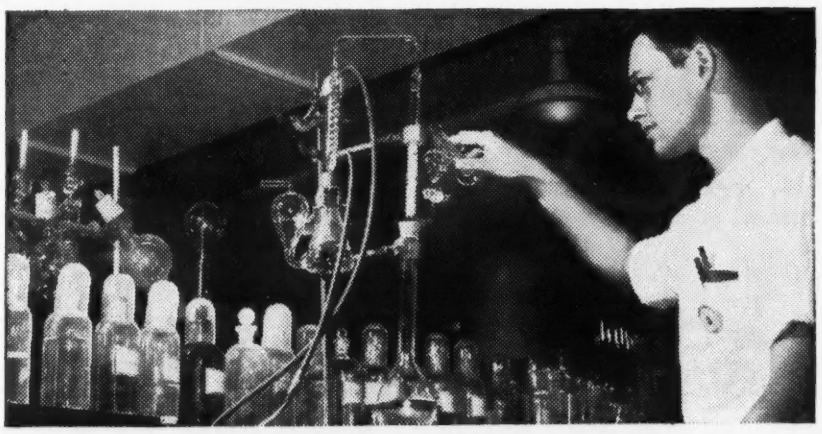

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Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
N-Acetyl-para-aminophenol
Actamer* 2,2'-thiobis (4,6, dichlorophenol)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phenylacetic Acid and derivatives
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylamide
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Santophen 1
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Thenylpyramine HCL and derivatives

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Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, lib dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 13.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 10.50 -13.00
Hoofmeal, 17 18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Hops, NF bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root bls lb .22 - .25
Hydrastine bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10 grain bots bot 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms. Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Hydrate 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb 1.75 - 1.95
85% ret dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroxyuramide, dms., lib ctns., works lb 30 - 40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50 lb cyl., works lb .55 - .60
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd lb .03¾ - .05
35% chys., dlvd lb. .20¾ - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20¼ - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate bots oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb 2.80 - 2.82
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone alpha cns lb 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns. lb 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 3.85 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs lb 5.50 - 6.00
powd, bbls, bxs lb 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 38° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, chys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF)
Glycerophosphate NF powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. lb 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .35 - .37
Phosphate, soluble NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran pearls dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate 6.75% Fe dms. frt. alld, lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms. c.l lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 -40.75
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst. bbls. dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran. dms lb. .55 - .60
green USP XII gran. dms lb. .53 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .65 - .95
formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.05 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 30.00 -32.00
smaller lots kilo. 30.00 -32.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb 17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .43
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .20 - .28
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .60 - .65
kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., lib. dms lb. .03 - .16½
colloidal, lib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w., tanks, gal. .03375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w w., tanks, gal. .144 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .1025- .1075
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .0975- .095
Penn, Western, 43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .33½- .48¼
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35½- .36¼
hydrous, dms., works lb. .34½- .35¼
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .11¾- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .08¾- .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald, c.l. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, cns., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 95 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., Ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused 26.5% dms lb .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .13½- —
St. Louis lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .31¾- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .32¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1464- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1565- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO dms. works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld, lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21½- —
ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached non-ret., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .16

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Fast drying is a property more and more in demand these days for the assembly-line finishing of everything from toys to tanks. If fast drying is demanded in YOUR finishes, here's a sure way to achieve it...with U.S.I.'s line of copolymer resins, headed by AROPOL 865 and 880.

In both air-drying and baking finishes, AROPOL 865 and 880 dry far faster than conventional short or medium length alkyds... in through-drying as well as tack free time. AROPOL 880 approaches nitrocellulose lacquers in speed of cure; AROPOL 865 is only slightly slower.

AROPOLS give you other important pluses too. They are *pale in color*—a big factor in light shades. They are superior to most alkyds in *color retention*...They are better than alkyds in *resistance to water and alkali*... They have good *resistance to solvents, greases, fruit juices, etc.*...Their films are unusually *tough and abrasion resistant*... And the films retain *flexibility and gloss* over long aging periods.

In finishes for farm implements, toys, hardware, machinery, metal furniture, and other applications where fast drying is a must, let U.S.I.'s AROPOL line help you attain the best in quality and performance.

AROPOL 865 and 880 are specifically recommended for Specification MIL-E-10687 finishes.

Specifications

	Aropol 865	Aropol 880
Non-Volatile	49-51%	59-61%
Solvent	Petroleum Spirits	Xylol
Viscosity (G.H.)	Z-3—Z-5	Z—Z-3
Acid No. of Non-Volatile	3—8	3—8
Color (Gardner Std. '33)	8 max.	8 max.
Wt. per gallon @ 25°C.	7.75—7.85 lbs.	8.25—8.35 lbs.
Resin Modification	None	None
Oil Length	Short—Medium	Short

AROPOL 865 and 880 are available in tanks or drums. Also available are AROPOL 866 and 881, alternative resins with similar properties for specialty purposes. Write, wire or telephone your nearest U.S.I. office today for any of these outstanding copolymer resins.

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Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20	.25
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	12.23	15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.21¼	.40
powd., bbls	lb.	.31½	.50
Root, bls	lb.	.05½	.08
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.50	.55
powd., bbls	lb.	.11	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, ogs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	.06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50	—
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	12.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	9.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	12.50	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	10.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	12.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton.	25.10	26.34
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	10.75	—
Nelson, Ariz	ton.	14.50	23.65
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	13.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	16.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Chicago, Ill	ton.	15.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	14.00	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50	—
Eagle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00	—
Menominee, Mich	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	13.00	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75	—
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Spray, paper bags, Adams, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	17.00	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	17.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	15.00	—
Eagle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	16.00	—
Menominee, Mich	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	13.00	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75	—
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	17.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)			
Limestone grd. ogs. works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms.	lb.	5.95	6.70
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	6.00	6.25
96-98%, dms	lb.	6.75	7.15
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.35	5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works	lb.	2.20	—
dms., dealers, dms	lb.	2.10	—
99% tech., dealers, dms., works	lb.	2.75	3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.34	.35
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	58.50	59.00
extracted, 36% basis	ton.	56.00	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.10	2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms	lb.	.90	1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	1.22	1.26
Citrate, NF, bbls, dms, kgs	lb.	1.05	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	2.05	—
Hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	12.00	14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms.	lb.	.98	1.04
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher			
Liverwort, leaves, bls	lb.	.65	.66
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.38	.40
Leaves, NF	lb.	.75	.76
Lobeline sulphate, bots, works	oz.	33.00	34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	—
solid, No.	lb.	.35	—
Lovage root, imported, bls	lb.	.65	.75
Lupulin, dms	lb.	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.40	1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots	kilo	145.00	149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.00	—
West Indian, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.00	—
broken, cs	lb.	.70	.72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns, works	lb.	.32	.34½
synth. rubber grade, cns., works	lb.	.31	—
USP, light, cns	lb.	.34	.36
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	.38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	32.50	—
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton.	38.00	—
Magnesium bromide, jars	lb.	.90	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
Carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	.15
powd., bbls., works	ton.	50.00	—
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	49.00	51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.30	1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	5.10	5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	26½	.30
Hypophosphite, dms	lb.	1.60	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.46	.47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works	lb.	.27	—
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.45	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.31	—

Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined), Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Silicate (see Talc),			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	.10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt),			
Stearate, ctns., cs	lb.	.38	—
ton lots	lb.	.39	—
less ton lots	lb.	.40	—
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	—

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
blue, bls	lb.	1.65	2.00
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.29	.30
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb.	.16	—
Borate, tech., bbls	lb.	.24	—
Carbonate, bbls., works	lb.	.21	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.28	.32
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	88.00	—
paper-lined burlap bgs., works	ton.	91.50	—
dms., works	ton.	94.00	—

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Lemon Peel—Matico Leaves

Manganese gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.86	1.98
Glycerophosphate, NF, bbl. dms.	lb.	4.70	4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.33¼	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00	—
Linoleate, liquid 4.35% Mn., dms.	lb.	.30½	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls	lb.	.33½	—
Metal, cs, dlvd. East	lb.	.30	.32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
Oleate, precip., bbls	lb.	.33½	—
Resinate, fused, 8½% Mn., dms	lb.	21¾	—
precip., dms	lb.	24½	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.33	—
ton lots	lb.	.39	—
less ton lots	lb.	.40	—
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65% bgs., c.l., dlvd., S. E	ton.	75.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E	ton.	82.50	—
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd S.E	ton.	87.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	94.50	—
Tallate, 6%, dms	lb.	.24¼	—
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	77.00	78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	57.50	59.00
Manna flake, large, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
small, cs	lb.	.80	.95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.40	.43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works	lb.	.85	—
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Chilean, bls	lb.	.19	.19½
French, bls	lb.	.26	.27
Peruvian, bls	lb.	.19	.19½
Matico leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.35

CSC AMINES

Furfurylamine (2-furanmethylamine) $C_4H_3OCH_2NH_2$

Highly reactive heterocylic compound. Undergoes reactions typical of primary amines. Properties suggest application in the synthesis of dyestuffs, resins, pharmaceuticals, rubber, and petroleum additives.

Sp. Gr. at 25/4°C (pure material) 1.0502
Boiling Pt. at 760 mm (pure material) ..... 145-146°C
Melting Pt. ..... –70°C approx.

2-Hydroxyethyltrimethylammonium bicarbonate (45% aqueous solution) $(CH_3)_3N(HCO_3)CH_2CH_2OH$

This quaternary ammonium salt appears to offer many possibilities as a latent alkaline catalyst for resins and other processes. Also as an intermediate for preparing choline salts.

Freezing Pt. (45% solution) ..... –21.3°C
Refractive Index n_D at 25°C (45% solution) 1.3967

CSC ALKANOLAMINES

These compounds readily undergo a wide variety of reactions. They form substituted amides with acids, esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. They also react with other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide.

The alkanolamines provide raw materials for synthesis; emulsifying agents in forms of their soaps, raw materials for textile specialties, drying oils, and synthetic resins.

2-Amino-1-butanol $CH_3CH_2CHNH_2CH_2OH$

Sp. Gr. at 20/20°C 0.944
Boiling Pt. at 760 mm ..... 178°C
Melting Pt. ..... –2°C

2-Amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol $CH_2OHC(C_2H_5)(NH_2)CH_2OH$

Sp. Gr. at 20/20°C 1.099
Boiling Pt. at 10 mm ..... 152-153°C
Melting Pt. ..... 37.5-38.5°C

Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

Boiling Pt. at 10 mm ..... 219-220°C
Melting Pt. ..... 171-172°C

N-Methylglucamine $CH_3{\cdot}NH{\cdot}CH_2(CHOH)_4{\cdot}CH_2OH$

This is a polyhydroxyamine with properties that suggest application in the synthesis of surface-active agents, pharmaceuticals, dyeing assistants and other fields. It undergoes many reactions typical of secondary amines. It is soluble in water, and pH of a 1% aqueous solution at 25°C is 10.5.

Melting Pt. ..... 128-129°C

CSC AMIDES

Dimethylformamide $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}N(CH_3)_2$

A powerful solvent for a wide variety of materials including nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose triacetate and vinylite resins. It exhibits selective solvent properties—its low volatility and stability to heat facilitate easy, low-loss recovery. It possesses outstanding solvent properties for many common gases.

Sp. Gr. at 25/4°C 0.9445
Boiling Pt. at 760 mm ..... 153°C
Melting Pt. ..... –61.0°C

CSC CHLORONITRO-PARAFFINS

This versatile group comprises stable liquids miscible with most organic solvents, including the lower alcohols, glycols, esters, ethers, petroleum hydrocarbons, mineral oils, and vegetable oils. The chloronitroparaffins are excellent as solvents for fats and waxes and as anti-gelling agents in certain types of rubber cement.

APPLY HERE

FOR

22 UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Here are 22 CSC new-horizon chemicals which might help improve your products or processes and your market opportunities. They bear evaluating. Our Market Development team is prepared to work with you in developing these for your profitable use. Write today on company letterhead for technical data sheets and samples.

Available Now in Experimental Quantities

MARKET DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT B
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

One of this group 1,1-dichloro-1-nitroethane is a powerful fumigant for insect pests attacking stored fur, tobacco, and a variety of foodstuffs.

1-Chloro-1-nitropropane $CH_3CH_2CHClNO_2$

Sp. Gr. at 20/20°C 1.209
Distillation Range (90%) ..... 139.5-143.3°C

2-Chloro-2-nitropropane $CH_3CClNO_2CH_3$

Sp. Gr. at 20/20°C 1.193
Distillation Range (90%) 129.0-132.3

1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane $CH_3CCl_2NO_2$

Sp. Gr. at 20/20°C 1.405
Distillation Range (90%) ..... 122.0-125.0°C

1,1-Dichloro-1-nitropropane $CH_3CH_2CCl_2NO_2$

Sp. Gr. at 20/20°C 1.314
Distillation Range (90%) ..... 141.0-143.6°C

CSC NITROHYDROXY COMPOUNDS

Of particular interest in chemical synthesis. One compound of this group has shown usefulness as a heat sensitizer for rubber latex; another as a high-boiling solvent for zein, cellulose acetate, and oil soluble dyes. They are also useful as mild oxidizing agents.

2-Nitro-1-butanol $CH_3CH_2CHNO_2CH_2OH$

Boiling Pt. at 10 mm ..... 105°C
Melting Pt. ..... –47 to –48°C

2-Nitro-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol $CH_2OHC(C_2H_5)NO_2CH_2OH$

Melting Pt. ..... 56-57°C

2-Nitro-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol $CH_2OHC(CH_3)NO_2CH_2OH$

Melting Pt. ..... 147-149°C

2-Nitro-2-methyl-1-propanol $CH_3C(CH_3)NO_2CH_2OH$

Melting Pt. ..... 90-91°C

Tris(hydroxymethyl)nitromethane $(CH_2OH)_3CNO_2$

Melting Pt. ..... 165-170°C

CSC POLYSACCHARIDES

Native Dextran 1,6' α-pyranose polymer

Native dextran is currently being evaluated in the fields of food, cosmetics, paper, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and printing. In these applications, it is being tested as a thickening agent to increase viscosity and to aid in suspension of solids.

CSC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

Alkaterge®-A, Alkaterge®-E, Alkaterge®-T

This group comprises three new substituted oxazolines. They are cationic, oil-soluble surface-active agents similar in structure and properties to the established surface-active agent, Alkaterge-C. The new products should prove valuable as auxiliary emulsification agents, spreading agents, pigment-grinding assistants, defoaming agents and dispersing agents.

Glucaterges®

These additions to the class of non-ionic surface-active agents are prepared from fatty acids and a polyhydroxy amine. They exhibit a unique combination of properties which suggests new possibilities for ideal performance characteristics under a wide range of conditions.

The outstanding foaming properties, excellent detergency, and good "feel" of Glucaterge-12 suggest applications in hair shampoos, shaving creams, and other cosmetic products. Also, this product is an emulsifying agent for hydrocarbon emulsions, and a dispersing agent for carnauba wax. Tests indicate its usefulness as a wool detergent.

Low-foaming detergent Glucaterge-28 possesses characteristics that recommend its use for mechanical dish-washing compounds and other applications where low-foaming properties combined with strong detergency are desirable. It is a useful component of soap products for hard-water areas, and can also be used to advantage in formulating specialty cleaners such as used on woodwork, walls, glass and tile.

Melamine—Monosodium Phosphate

Melamine bgs., ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb .33½- —
less than 500-lb lots, works lb .38½- —
Menadione USP pots gram .06 .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb 5.85 - 6.90
Japanese, cs lb. 7.25 - 7.35
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate tins lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., nb. dms. ton lots works frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercury ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide NF VIII powd fib dms lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms lb 6.47 - —
yellow NF, fib dms lb 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver)
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib dms lb 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .13¼- .14⅛
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ 12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb .95 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol 98% dms., c.l., works lb. 73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 74½- —
Metanitroanilin dms. frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.59 - —
Metaphenylenediamine kgs. frt alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, crystals, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powder, same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, Zone 1, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - .45⅛
l.c.l. dlvd gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .49½ —
l.c.l., dlvd within established whse delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U S E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U S west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Claif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb 4.55 —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld lb .61 .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S C and Tenn

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb 2.35 - 2.65
extra, cns lb 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Methyl cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, retd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb 5.40 —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .53 - .58
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. .79 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92% dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l. works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .13½- .14⅛
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb 46 —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -35.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans lb. 3.60 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
less than 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
alld. E lb. .07½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .09½- .14
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .14½- 16
whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .32 - .36½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - 10⅛
New York gal. .11½- —
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld, or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaniline naphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .52 .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls lb. .80 —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35½ .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

BECCO® BRIEFS

SODIUM PERBORATE

We are now scheduling deliveries from commercial production of SODIUM PERBORATE. Quality will meet the standards of Becco's tradition. Becco's capacity as one of the largest producers of peroxygen chemicals will do much to relieve the recent shortage of sodium perborate.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BECCO SODIUM PERBORATE: Sodium Perborate "tetrahydrate", % by weight, minimum 96.2; Active oxygen, % by weight, approx. 10; Solubility g/100 water at 25° C., 3.4; Form, white crystalline powder; Stability, substantially no loss under ordinary storage conditions. Write for quotations.

Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Inc.
DIVISION OF FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
fmc
Sales Agent: BECCO SALES CORPORATION, Station B, Buffalo 7, N.Y.
Buffalo • Boston • Charlotte • Chicago
New York • Philadelphia • Vancouver, Wash.

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns. oz. 9.90 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾ -
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 -
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 2.05
Leaves, bis lb. .18 - .21
Musk, natural Tonquin grains bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib dms lb 5.35 —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb 5.55 —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots cns lb 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb lots fib dms lb 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 1.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb 1.70 —
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 —
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½ - —
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½ - .12
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow bgs lb. .10 - .10¾
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .07 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .05½ - —
yellow, bgs, Sept.-Oct., source lb. .08¾ - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs, ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 - —
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼ - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M & P.)
Solvent (see S.)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625 - —
78° dms. c.l., same basis lb. .0765 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0790 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03¼ - —
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½ - —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1 kilo lots, basis, activity, gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y ton. 18.25 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs. $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .80½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .76
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Nickel, metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .60 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .31
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - .37
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, frt. alld., on 200 lbs lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .925 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½ - .11¾
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Nitroethane dms. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - 4.15
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼ - —
2, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .32¼ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .32 - .33
shrivels, bgs lb. .31½ - .32
West Indian, bgs lb. .25½ - .26
Nux vomica, bis lb. .08 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .15

O

Octane, 100°-140° C. b.r., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .21 - .60
t.c.l. gal. .15½ - —
tanks gal. .19 - —
industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .19 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckloads, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .25¾ - —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Angelica root, bots lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .37 - .46
Avocado, cns., dms lb No prices.
Babassu crude tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 11.25 -14.75
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF cns lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms. works lb .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.85
tech., cns lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Calamus, bots lb. 19.00 -20.00
Oil camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .23 - .40
white dms. lb. .21 - .35
Cananga, native, cns lb. 10.00 -11.50
rectified, cns lb. 12.10 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 29.25 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2500 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2810 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2860 - —
tanks lb. .2710 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2710 - —
tanks lb. .2560 - —
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .3060 - .3180
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .20¾ - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2350 - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2200 - —
tanks lb. .2450 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2500 - —
tanks lb. .2350 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2275 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2325 - —
tanks lb. .2175 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .21 - .22
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .42 - .65
Celery seed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 175.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Oil, cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 18.50 -60.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .48 - .60
Java, true dms. lb. .65 - .70
Java-type cns. lb. .52 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 9.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .16½ - —
Pac. Coast lb. .14½ - .14¾
refined Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .23 - —
deodorized tax incl. non ret. dms., c.l lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, N. Y lb. .05½ - —
refined, dms. lb. .18½ - .18¾
tanks lb. .17 - —
Costus, bots oz. 12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13¾ Nom.
Valley lb. .13¾ Nom.
Texas lb. .13 Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .03 - —
raw, 50% tanks same basis lb. .01¼ - —
salad, dms. lb. .18¼ - .18¾
tanks lb. .17 - .17¼
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Cypress, bots lb. 5.50 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 2.80 - 3.75

Mono-tertiary Butylmetacresol—Oil, Dilseed

No More Trouble with Chattering Teeth!

Many automobile manufacturers, faced with a timing gear noise problem, have solved this by machining gears from a laminated plastic stock. Plastic gears work and wear in highly satisfactory fashion...and contribute to the silent operation which makes today's motorists so proud of the cars they're driving.

Thanks to other laminated plastics incorporating Reichhold varnishes, scores of industries have developed parts which have vastly improved product performance.

Reichhold also supplies synthetic resins to the makers of paints, printing inks, paper, plywood, insulation, textiles and castings...further evidence that chemistry serves all industry, helps industry serve the world.

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REICHHOLD

Uses of RCI Products

CANVAS, PAPER AND GLASS CLOTH LAMINATES: PLYOPHEN cresol, phenolic and resorcinol-formaldehyde resins and varnishes; RCI polyester resins.

CARBON PAPER: RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

CASTINGS: FOUNDREZ powdered phenolic resins (for the shell molding process); FOUNDREZ liquid phenolic resins and FOUNDREZ core oils (for core binders).

FURNITURE, PLYWOOD, FLOORING, HARDBOARD AND CHIPBOARD: HYDROPHEN phenolic glues; PLYACIEN protein glues; PLYAMINE urea-formaldehyde glues; PLYOPHEN phenolic and resorcinol-formaldehyde glues.

LEATHER: BECKOSOL alkyd resins (for leather finishes); PLYOPHEN resorcinol-formaldehyde resins, SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins, SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums (for leather adhesives).

LINOLEUM: BECKOSOL alkyd resins and PENTACITE pentaerythritol resins (for linoleum coatings); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS: BECKACITE (1) fumaric, (2) maleic and (3) modified phenolic resins; BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; BECKOSOL (1) phenolated, (2) phthalic-free, (3) rosin modified, (4) pure drying and (5) pure non-drying alkyd resins; KOPOL processed Congo copals; PENTACITE pentaerythritol resins; STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins; SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins; SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums; WALLKYD pure drying alkyd resins (for alkyd flat wall vehicles); WALLPOL vinyl-type copolymer latex emulsions (for latex flat wall coatings); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

PAPER: BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins (for adding wet strength, improving the wet rub of starch-clay coatings, and waterproofing starch adhesives); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors (for paper coloring); STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins (for paper coating).

PRINTING INKS: BECKACITE fumaric, maleic and modified phenolic resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS: RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

WAXES AND POLISHES: BECKACITE modified maleic resins; SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins; SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums.

RCI

Oil, Dillweed—Orris Root, Verona

Oil, dillweed, dom., dms., bots...lb. 3.65 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified 70-80%, dms lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1310- —
kettle-bodied, dms. .....lb. .1510- —
light-pressed, dms. .....lb. .1160- —
tanks .....lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots .....oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)

Oil, geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 9.00 -15.00
Bourbon, cns .....lb. 9.75 -12.25
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. .....lb.11.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms. .....lb. 2.80 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms .....lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13
prime burning, dms .....lb. 14 14½
Guaiacwood, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock cns .....lb 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots .lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified bots .....lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood tech cns .....lb .42 .50
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. .....lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns .....lb 2.10 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. .....lb 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester cns .....lb 5.25 7.25
40-42% ester, cns .....lb 6.00 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns .....lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms .lb. 6.50 - 7.25
Messina, cns. .....lb. 6.25 - 9.00
terpeneless bots .....lb 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.45
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns .lb. 6.00 - 6.50
West Indian, cns. .....lb. 6.00 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 7.85 9.50
terpeneless, bots .....lb 45.00 90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. .....lb. .1675- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17.0- .17¾
tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis.lb. .1400- —
New York .....lb. .1525- —
tankwagon, N. Y. .....lb. .1535- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns, dms .....lb 2.90 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms .....lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns .....lb 6.50 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Gulf ports .....lb. .07 Nom.

Oil, mineral, white (see Oils, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms .....lb. .16½- .16¾
synthetic, cns., dms .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. .....lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. .....lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots .....lb.200.00 - —
petale, bots .....lb 40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. .....lb. .65 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms. .....lb. .24½- .25
tankcars .....lb. .22¾- .23
Oleo, extra, dms. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Olibanum, bots .....lb 5.50 7.65
extra fine bots .....lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms .....gal 2.25 -
edible, dms., duty paid .....gal. 2.70 - 2.80
foots dms .....lb 15 15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns .....lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. .....lb. .85 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms .....lb. .80 - 1.25
Messina, cns. .....lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns .....lb 2.75 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots .....lb 135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns .....lb 2.15 3.05
Palm, clarified, dms .....lb. .11¾- .14
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .15 - —
Palmarosa, cns .....lb 5.75 - 6.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms. .....lb. 7.50 - 8.25
Peach, kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.lb. .19¼- .19½
refined, dms .....lb. .24¾- 25¼
tanks .....lb. .23¼ Nom.
Peppermint, natural dms. .....lb. 5.00 - 6.50
redist., USP, dms. .....lb. 5.25 - 7.50

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Pimento berry, NF dms..... lb 4.45 - 5.50
leaf, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .73½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76½- —
ex whse. .....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars .....lb. .17 - .17¼
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms .....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .14 - .14¼
Rose natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary Spanish, tech. cns., dms lb. .65 - .95
USP, cns., dms .....lb. .80 - .95
Rue, bots .....lb. 2.25 2.50
Safflower dms., c.l. Atlantic coast. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary bots .....lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. .....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Spanish cns .....lb .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns .....lb. 9.75 -11.50
Sardine crude tanks Pac. coast. .....lb No stocks
Sassafrass, artificial, dms .....lb. .42 - .80
natural Brazilian (See Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb 1.75 - 2.25
Savin, cns .....lb 2.75 —
Savory cns .....lb No stocks.
Sesame, ref'd., dms .....lb. .36 .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works .....lb 23 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns .....lb.29.50 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills....lb. .10¼- —
foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03⅞- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- .15
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
clarified, dms., c.l. .....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- .14½
tanks .....lb. .12⅜- —
salad, dms. .....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms. .....lb. 7.75 - 9.25
dms lb .1395- .1445
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
tankcars .....lb. .1100- —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. .....lb. .1395- .1445
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
natural winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .12¾- 13¼
tankcars .....lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms .....lb 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. .....lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern cns .....lb 2.00 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works .....lb. .02¼ .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works ..lb .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l. works .....lb. .06½- .07⅛
tanks, works .....lb .05 .06
Tallow, acidless, dms. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Tansy, dms .....lb 8.25 9.00
Tar pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .50½- —
whse. .....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works .....gal. .35 - —
rectified, NF, l.c.l. dms., extra, works, South gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. .....gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms... lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white cns .....lb 2.25 4.00
tech. white, cns .....lb. .40 1.25
Tung, dms., c.l., N. C. .....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .30 - .30½
tanks, N. Y. .....lb. .28 - .28¼
mills .....lb. .27½- .28
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ..lb. .20 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns .....lb.18.00 -21.50
Haitian, cns .....lb.14.50 -16.00
Java, cns. .....lb.25.00 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms .....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l. gal .51⅛- .51⅛
l.c.l. .....gal. .56½- .57⅛
65-75 vis., dms., c.l ... gal. .52½- .53⅛
c.l. gal. .57½- .58⅛
NF 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56⅛
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59⅛
125-135 vis., dms., c.l ... gal. .59½- .62⅛
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., dms., c.l .. gal. .66 - .68⅛
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71⅛
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms. c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal .83 .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns .....lb 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil tung).
Wormseed, cns. .....lb. 8.00 - 9.75
Wormwood, cns. .....lb 5.65 6.85
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bots ... lb 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots .....lb 30.50 -40.00
Madagascar bots .....lb No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l works ton 10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns .....lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. .....lb 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns .....lb 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium (lithopone, bbls. frt. alld E of Rockies lb. 1.20 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N of Tenn and N C, E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N C E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala. Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N C., S C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex., 1½c El Paso Tex. 2c Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St Joseph; 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner .....lb. 1.30 —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1900- —
Molybdated, bbls .....lb 44 —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb 1.15 —
Persian, bbls .....lb .65 —
Orange flowers, bls .....lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls .....lb 12 .14
sweet, bls .....lb. .16 .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs .....lb .24 Nom.
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .35 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .18½ .19
Orris root, Florentine, bls .....lb. .29 .30
powdered, bbls, bxs.....lb. .35 .38
Verona, bls. .....lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls, bxs.....lb. .23 - .24

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Sunkist Growers
Products Dept., Ontario, California
Produced by
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.72	—
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.20	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms. dlvd	lb.	.86	—
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.176	—
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
25-29° C., non-ret dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.156	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin dms	lb.	.50	.56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene dms	lb.	.20	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms. c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol ens	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrophenol bbls. works	lb.	.94	—
Orthonitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin dms. works	lb.	1.00	—
Orthophenylphenol fib dms. works.	lb.	.20	.44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol dms., c.l., works	lb.	43¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	46¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	41¾	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Orthotoluidin dms. c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Osage orange, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
extract, liquid No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	6.00	—
not extract, powdered 5 lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate ens., 100 lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.75	—
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo	90.00	—
Papain, powdered, African, fib. dms.	lb.	7.00	8.25
Ceylon, ordinary, fib. dms.	lb.	5.25	5.75
white, fib. dms	lb.	6.50	7.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, ens., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate ens	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.34	.36
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.24	.25
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.42	.46
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	21.00
Para-aminophenol dms. frt. alld	lb	.97	.98
Parachloroanilin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.33	1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	.82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.35½	—
Paracresol 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	—
Methylether, ens	lb.	1.90	2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal.	2.50	—
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.55	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	.19
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06	—
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0795-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0795-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0805-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0805-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0805-	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7.10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91% powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
USP X, fib dms., c.l	lb.	.198	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385-	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485-	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1200-	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.53½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.26	.27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Paranitrotoluene kgs., frt alld	lb.	.36	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
tech. retd. dms. same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
Para-tertiary butylphenol, ogs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—

Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.45	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, on 96 lbs or over	lb.	.36	.40
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.53
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25	.26
Peanut meal, 45% old proc. sacked, mills	ton.	65.00	—
solvent, same basis	ton.	60.00	—
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb	2.03	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb	1.50	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½	.09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½	.09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.08½	.09
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms. c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech. bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.36

Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.	gal.	.19	.13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.	lb.	1.30	1.32
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
Gondar, bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.70	.72
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports bgs. source, new crop	lb	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., ship't	lb.	.52	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.33	.34
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Unganda bgs	lb	.36½	Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.50	.52
white, bgs	lb.	1.30	1.35
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65	.66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene dms c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11½	—
dlvd., E.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., dlvd., ex whse	lb.	.13½	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.80
Petrolatum amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.04¾	.05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.06½	—
tanks, refy	lb	.03½	.04½
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.06	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb	.04¾	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, refy	lb	.03¾	.04⅝

Orthoaminobiphenyl—Petroleum Fuel Oil, Bunker C., No. 6

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms.			
c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06¾	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅜	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05½	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅝	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
snow, dms., c.l. refy	lb.	.06⅞	.08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅜	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅜	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.69	3.02
Kentucky	bbl.	2.65	3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.38	3.05
Montana	bbl.	1.53	2.72
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.48	2.90
Penna., lower field	bbl.	3.91	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.50	2.92
Gulf Coast	bbl.	2.68	3.23
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.48	2.90
Panhandle	bbl.	2.48	2.90
West	bbl.	2.35	2.90
Wyoming	bbl.	1.53	2.72
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80	2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.25	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.29	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.20	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.17	2.18
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.25	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.23	2.26
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.25	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.29	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.26	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.20	—

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Grapefruit Distilled
Grapefruit 5-Fold
Grapefruit Terpeneless
Lemon California, Cold Pressed U.S.P.
Lemon 5-Fold
Lemon Terpeneless
Lemon Sesquiterpeneless
Limes Distilled
Limes Expressed
Limes 5-Fold
Limes Terpeneless
Mandarin (Tangerine)
Mandarin 5-Fold
Orange California, Cold Pressed U.S.P.
Orange Florida, Cold Pressed U.S.P.
Orange Distilled
Orange 3-Fold
Orange 5-Fold
Orange 10-Fold
Orange Terpeness
Orange Sesquiterpeneless
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Cedarleaf American Not U.S.P.
Cedarleaf Technical
Cedarwood
Chenopodium N.F.
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Dillweed
Hemlock (Spruce)
Hops
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Peppermint Rectified (Redistilled) U.S.P.
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Petroleum, Fuel Oil, Diesel—Plaster of Paris

Petroleum, fuel oil, Diesel, tanks, refinery, California..gal. .1025- .133
New York.....gal. 10.4 - —
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .085 - —
No. 3.....gal. .08125- —
N. Y. Harbor No. 2....gal. .10 - —
group 3, No. 1 .....gal. .08625- —
No. 1, straw.....gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw .....gal. .0725- .0775
range .....gal. .0875- —
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .1135 - .1175
No. 2..... gal. 11.1 - 11.35
No. 3..... gal. 11.1 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles, gal. .183 - —
East coast, tanks, N J and N Y refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13375- .14125
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .174 - —
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks .....gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .155 - —
Boston .....gal. .19 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .195 - —
Chicago .....gal. .279 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .22 - —
Newark .....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .195 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .20 - —
Providence .....gal. .195 - —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif..gal. .244 - —
f.o.b. Borger, Tex..gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas. gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J gal. .336 - —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .17 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .165 - .17
high solvency, 200-285 b.r. 27-38° C., mixed anilin. pt. E. Coast tanks, N. Y., N. J...gal. .27½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .29 - .32½
270-370° b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .31 - —
49°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .34 - —
26-27°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .29 - .31½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .29 - .32½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .35½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .31 - .32½

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., 345-360 b.r., West Coast, tanks, Los Angeles..gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .174 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .174 - —
East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .205 - —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23 - —
Newark .....gal. .195 - —
New York .....gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .195 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .21 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco..gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .12875- —
Stoddard,, California, tankwagon ex tax, Los Angeles..gal. .173 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .19 - —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .22 - —
Newark .....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonate content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2065- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .175 - .20
l.c.l., works.....lb. .185 - .202
tanks, works.....lb. .145 - .185

Petroleum sulphonate, oil soluble, 50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .165 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .125 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .18½- —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .16 - —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret., drums, c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .16 - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks .....lb. .17½- .18
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .17½- .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots .....lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works .....lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib dms., dlvd E lb 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms. dlvd E lb 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .41 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... 1.35 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazin base, CP. bots lb 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works .....lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methyl-phenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms ..... lb 17.00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works..... lb 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb 27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis .ong ton. 4.88 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.48 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.48 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.48 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines. short ton. 5.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31%P_2O_5 minimum, mines.short ton. 5.35 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines.short ton 5.70 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. .....lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works.....lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works .....lb. .12½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. .....lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs..... lb. .20 Nom.
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .23 - —
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .21½- .22
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0568- —
whse. ..... lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E..... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works..ton.41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms .....lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., t.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).

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- Balanced Solvency
- Purity
- Special Handling
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Platinum metal, works.....oz. 93.00 - —
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. 45 - 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms....lb. 9.00 - 11.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - .50
Polystyrene colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½ - .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs. same basis. lb. .36½ - —
standard, bgs.....lb. .35½ - .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .34½ - —
standard, bgs., c.l.....lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —

Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs ...lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .15¾ - .16
Polish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .12½ - .12¾
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, drums, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis .100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —

Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms.....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .15½ - .16¾

Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.

Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots.....lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½ - .12
powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
Chloride USP, cryst., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .33½ - .36
Citrate USP, gran., dms.....lb. .37½ - .38½
powder dms.....lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide dms. 500-lb lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Gluconate dms.....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.42
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms ...lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlshad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. .....unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works .ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse..ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton. 266.00 - —

Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher

Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .22
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms., works.....lb. .24¾ - .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots.....lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kegs.....lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works..100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.3, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.30
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - 6.15
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E ..lb. .631 - .697
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton. 37.25 - —
NF VII cryst. dms .....lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms.....lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms.....lb. .16½ - .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less..lb. .87 - .94
tech., works.....lb. .79 - —
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works....lb. .14½ - —

Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms .....lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½ - .55
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. Acetate, bots.....gm. .70 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls .....lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs .....lb. .70 .75
Prince's pine herb, bls .....lb. .60 .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm. .79 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 .gal. .03½ - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l. dlvd .....lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .1075 - —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0645 - .093
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .0950 - .1050
tanks, same basis .....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½ - 20½
l.c.l. dlvd E .....lb. .20½ - 21½
tanks, dlvd E .....lb. .17½ - 18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼ - .21¼
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .20¼ - 22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20¼ - .21½
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis .....lb. .18½ - .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .18½ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55 10 - 55 30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs .....lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
husks, bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
Pulsatilla herb, bls .....lb. .52 .53
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03½ - .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03¾ - .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots..lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 - 10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls, works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms, works..lb. 11.00 - 12.00

Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald.gal 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100 gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF lb 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade 200 mesh bgs c.l. mines ton 13.00 - 13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 - —
rubber grade 140 mesh bgs c.l. mines ton 11.50 - 12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 16.75 - —

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
translucent pastels, cs.., works lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. 11 - —
USP, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —

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Quebracho Extract—Shingle Stain Oil

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls. works, tanks, same basis lb 08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb 11 31- 64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs lb 25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 40 - —
liquid, No 1, bbls, l.c.l lb 19 - —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs net) flask.190.00 - —
Quinidine NF V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd. precip. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate NF, cns. 100-oz lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb NP - —
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade bbls., same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Red, cadmium lithopone, medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls, works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic bbls., c.l., works lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Red, rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion Amer., bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.59 - —
Watchung type, bbls. lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-amino-toluene).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., dms lb 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.30.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots, dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms, Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran, powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .55 - .65
Rosemary flowers, bgs lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11¼
Portuguese, bls. lb 07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP bbls., works lb 20.00 - —
tech., bbls, works lb 16 50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo 25.00 -30.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib, dms kilo.27.50 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib, dms kilo 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb .95 .96
Spanish, USP, tins lb.22.00 -23.50
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus, bls lb .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls. lb. .49 - .49½
Greek, bls lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb. .20½- .23
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .11½- .13
Syrian, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07¼- .07¾
refined, bgs. lb. .0885- .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol NF gran, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls, 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11 10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. 75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom, cryst., powd., dms., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb .38 - .40
Mexican, bls. lb. .25 - .28
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .42
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .21 - .24
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms, frt. alld, lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Senna leaves, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs. lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .18 - .20
No. 2, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No 3, bls. lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - —
No. 2 bg., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .30 - .31
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).

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Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
Hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, 6b. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¼- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 .65
Western bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .40 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries bgs lb .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 —
Blue ctns lb. .18 —
Snakeroot Canada bls lb. .75 .80
Soapbark, bls lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash dense 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls c.l., works ...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points..100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points..100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works ...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., dms., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal bgs. c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. dms lb. .12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined bbls. works lb. .83 —
NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .29 - —
Arsenate dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite dms. c.l., works lb. .13½ —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼ 15¼
solution dms. works gal. 70 1.10
Ascorbate dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots kilo.22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .45 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd. bgs.,c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 4.90 - —
solut 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. kgs., works, lb .34 .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs..... lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash) crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate crvst. dms. c.l. works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP dms lb .05 12
Chlorite tech dms. works lb. .58 73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25 .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran. dms. ..... lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. ..... lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. 14 —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms. c.l., works lb 17 —
l.c.l lb 17¾ —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1290- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16.50 21.00
Formate, bgs. c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate (80-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. ... lb. .35 —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .80 .83
Glutamate monobasic, dms. c.l lb 1.70 —
Glycerophosphate, NF, crvst., bbls lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder bbls lb 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys..... lb 1.06 1.21

Sodium hydride, dms., works....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms .....lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., chys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms chys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., chys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite (see sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199.50 - —

Silica, Amorphous—Sodium Phosphate, Monobasic

Sodium metallic, tanks, works...lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works .....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs 4.85 - 5.00
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.50
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.30
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65
Molybdate, crystals, bbls. works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works ...lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls .....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf Pac whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis....ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs. works lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sodium para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .26 .28
Pentachlorophenate, powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .25 .27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min truckloads ¼c per lb over carlot prices
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 —
Peroxide, dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 .45
powd., dms lb .47 .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald...100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald...100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —

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- ☐ No. 7—Liquid Chlorine
- ☐ No. 8—Alkalies and Chlorine in the Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Water
- ☐ No. 9—Analysis of Alkalies
- ☐ No. 11—Water Analysis
- ☐ No. 12—The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach
- ☐ No. 14—Chlorine Bleach Solutions
- ☐ No. 16—Calcium Chloride

NAME_____

ORGANIZATION_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____

STATE_____ BC-7

Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic—Sulphapyridin-Sodium Monohydrate

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophospate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works frt equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. ..... lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla. also Me. N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb W of 95°; N D. Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..lb. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
tanks, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ...ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .460 - .515
Stearate, tech., dms., works ...lb. .40 - —
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works .... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00

Sodium sulphate, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms..... lb. .17¼- .18
gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lb. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ..... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100%..ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works ..... lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns. c.l. works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E....lb. .40 - —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E....lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolypnospnate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.90 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulpha. drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Bayonne gal. .35 - —
f.o.b. Tex. ref'y.....gal. .33 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Bayonne, gal. .35 - —
f.o.b. Tex. ref'y.....gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works.. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb.24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 76%, aqueous, dms., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works .....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.64.00 -65.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns..... oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls..... lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., spot .....lb. .0850- .09
Rice, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls..... lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs..... lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs..... lb. .17 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk .....gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, dms., works .... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls, works ..... lb .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls, works .... lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated 90%, 325 mesh bgs. works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100-oz. lots ..oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., l.c.l., works lb .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms ..... lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium dms ..... lb 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms ..... lb 4.00 4.20
Sodium fib. dms ..... lb 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. .....lb..10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms ..... lb 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms..... lb 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphamerazin, USP micro crystals. lb.10.63 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 9.40
powder, dms ..... lb 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb 1.50 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb 6.50 6.75
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins. lb 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 8.00

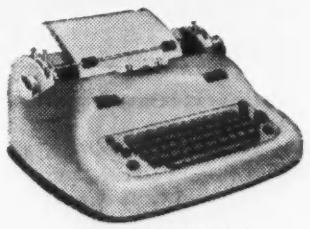
• SODIUM BICHROMATE
• SODIUM CHROMATE
• POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
• SODIUM SULPHATE

1909

AN EARLY TYPEWRITER

over 40 years of progress in chemicals

1953



A MODERN TYPEWRITER

Natural BICHROMATES CHROMIUM PRODUCTS

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO. • JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

NP121

Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 - 2.93
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton 28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton 27.50 -30.50
Refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs, mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l., regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls, l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
washed, NF bol lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton 120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock short-ton 120.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Salto unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet basil, imported, bgs lb. .90 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works, lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd. bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton 28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton 36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04¼- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .04½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .03⅜- —
special, tanks dlvd lb. .04 - —
sulphonated, 2-5% dms., l.c.l. lb. .05½- .05¾
50% dms., l.c.l. lb. .06¼- .06½
Tamarind, W.I. bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½- .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
AA, bgs, ex whse lb. .0810- .0850
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms. c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tarragon herb bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic tech. gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd. bbls., dms. kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls. c.l lb. 24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .60 - .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms. c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether dms. c.l. works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms. works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms. works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00

Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 3.00 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .799 - 1.007
Crystals, hydrous, dms., bbls., works lb. .70½- .80½
Metal lb. .81 - —
Oxide, dms. lb. .92 - .93
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .86 - .88
Tetrachloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. .701 - .711
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 127.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis, ton. 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis, ton. 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac coast c.l. dlvd l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb 48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base distilled kgs lb 4.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —

Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works, Philadelphia Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .30 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine bls lb 60 - 65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots cns oz 42 —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms. c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb 40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 51¾ .63¼
l.c.l., same basis lb 52¾ .64¼
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. 73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 72 - —

Save money by switching from 50% to 73% CAUSTIC SODA!

More and more users, who have been buying 50% caustic soda, are following the trend to 73% concentration. This practice is being advanced and advocated by Columbia-Southern because of the possible savings in delivered cost by converting to the higher concentration.

Naturally, your location and the volume of caustic soda consumed determine the savings realized in switching from 50% to 73% concentration. But, regardless of the amount of caustic soda you use, we suggest you investigate the possible savings in your own operation.

Following are examples of annual savings, taken from customers' records selected at random, who converted to 73% caustic soda.

CUSTOMER "A" saved $2,850 the first year

CUSTOMER "B" saved $2,650 the first year

CUSTOMER "C" saved $3,500 the first year

CUSTOMER "D" saved $2,055 the first year

We believe it will pay you to look into the savings of buying 73% rather than 50%. The services of our technical staff are at your disposal. We shall be glad to confer with you, make recommendations, and supply data. Write our Pittsburgh office today.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
420 FORT DUQUESNE BOULEVARD, PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

District Offices: Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Dallas • Houston
Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • San Francisco

Trichlorobenzene—Wax, Microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM

Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb 13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys. works frt adjusted. lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 34¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb .34¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 35¾- —
tanks dlvd lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb 26¼ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .24½ —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .45½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 46½- —
tanks, same basis lb 43¾- —
Phosphate dms works c.l lb .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —

Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% dms c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. same basic lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls c.l. frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb .90 - —
Tripoli air floated bgs. c.l. works. lb. .02 - —
double grd. bgs. c.l. works lb. .0185- —
single grd. bgs. c.l. works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. 26¼ —
l.c.l. frt alld lb 27¼- —
tanks, frt allcl lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo fib ctns works kilo 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9% dms works lb 7.75 - —

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld Kan. Neb., N. Dak. Okla. S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .36 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 30-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.81.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin bgs. ex dock. ton.61.00 - —
extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.50
whole, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made

Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm. gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alpnatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
tree bark, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. African, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, ogs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .47 - .47½
Brazilian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs lb. 57 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .66 - .67
yellow, bricks lb. .55 - .56
slabs lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined ngs lb 77 79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs, ton lots. lb. 1.07 - —
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.14 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs, ton lots. lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.34 - 1.36
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis, lb. .28 - —

Starting point
for quality products
Quality products begin with quality ingredients. That's why Nialk
Chemicals are used today in so many exacting applications.
for example...
NIALK TRICHLORethylene: For fast, low-cost degreasing of metal parts, NIALK TRICHLORethylene is enjoying a rapidly growing acceptance. This superior degreasing agent cleans and dries in record time ..is nonflammable...can be heated by either gas, steam or electricity...and is completely re-usable after distillation.
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LIQUID CHLORINE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CARBONATE OF POTASH
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CAUSTIC SODA
TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs. lb. .12½- 13
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. 79 - 81
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .28 - .30
cakes, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
imported, crude, bgs. lb. .43 - —
White lead (see Lead white).
White pine bark rossed bls lb. .17 .18
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb 5.00 —
Whiting (see calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark thick natural, bls lb. .06 .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 19
rossed, bls lb .19 22
Ginger (see Canada root Canada)
Indigo root bls lb. .30 .31
Yam root bls lb 16 17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 .24
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l. works, East ton 32 00 —
c.c.l. same basis ton 36 80 —
60 mesh bulk, c.l. same basis ton 37 00 —
c.l. same basis ton 42 00 -55 00
80-100 mesh bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45 00 -50 00
c.c.l. same basis ton 51.75 -57 50
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4 50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol cryst. 56°-58°C m.p., ref. dms. l.c.l. works frt equald. lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .212 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 215 —
tanks same basis lb. .199 —
fractions, over 7° C. b.r., except meta, dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, ecaitar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem Pa gal. .33 —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼ —
Chicago district gal. .33½ —
Cleveland district gal. .33 —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 —
Hamilton Ohio gal. .32 —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 —
Lackawanna N Y gal. .33 —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 —
Lorain Ohio gal. .31 —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33 —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 —
Sparrows Point Md gal. .33 —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .35 —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼ —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32 —
Petroleum indust. tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd N of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .33 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin AAA bbls. divd lb 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .21 - —
Divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss. N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher divd. Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .05½- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ochre (see yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., divd lb. .25 - —
basic, divd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .32 .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins oz. 4.75 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs. c.l., dlvd E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs. c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb .26 —
solution 50% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran. fib. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc)
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls. c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l lb 22 37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb 5.25 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 .46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis lb. .11 —
E. of Continental Divide lb. .11¼ —
W of Continental Divide lb. .11½ —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8%, Zn, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Zinc oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .15 - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .14⅜- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15⅜- —
French process com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., divd lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac coast prices 1c. higher; obl. prices ¼c higher than bgs
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms. frt. allo. lo. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls. works lb. 12 .13
Stearate, tech. USP ctns. c.l. lb 3[illegible] —
ton, lots lb. .38 - —
less ton, lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn. bgs., c.l., works frt alld 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.90 - 9.00
flake, 25½% Zn. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.90 - —
Zinc sulphate, 36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt alld 100 lbs. 9.25 9.93
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.
USP, gran dms lb 28 —
Sulphide, pure bgs. c.l. divd lb 2550 —
fluorescent fib., dms. less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib dms less than 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb 1.85 2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 9.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent fib., dms. less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate dms. c.l., works lb 1180- 1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate basic dms c.l lb 25½ —
l.c.l lb 26 .41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works lb 52 —
Zircon (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l. works lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .03⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb.lots, works. lb. .04 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .06½- —

—Continued on page 79

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT ROCHE VITAMIN A

Q. *What is Roche vitamin A?*

A. It is vitamin A, the product of a synthesis which starts with Citral, from lemon grass oil. It is identical biologically with the vitamin A from other sources, such as fish livers. A Roche research team directed by Dr. Otto Isler announced their famous synthesis in 1947. This successful, economical process is now used to produce vitamin A of superb quality by the tons at Roche Park.

Q. *Does Roche vitamin A have a "fishy" odor or taste?*

A. None whatever, nor is there any "fishy burp." In fact, Roche vitamin A has almost no odor or taste and so is preferred for pharmaceutical preparations.

Q. *Will I be able to get a steady supply of Roche vitamin A?*

A. You will. The entire commercial needs of the food and pharmaceutical industries of the United States and Canada could be met from our Nutley plant.

Q. *Can I be sure of a "standard" product?*

A. You can. Roche vitamin A is manufactured under strict laboratory control. It is more stable. It is uniform. The regular commercial types of Roche material, if diluted to 50,000 to 65,000 units per gram, will meet the specifications of U.S.P. XIV for oleovitamin A. It is a product of excellent quality.

Q. *What about price?*

A. Roche vitamin A is not subject to wide fluctuation of price, as has been true with vitamin A from natural sources. This can mean large savings for you as there is no need to carry large inventories as was the case prior to the introduction of Roche vitamin A in 1950. Never before has the purchaser been assured of such low prices, consistent with quality and uniformity.

Q. *How is Roche vitamin A packed?*

A. All Roche vitamin A is packed under conditions which assure its stability in customary shipment and storage.

Q. *Can I get help from Roche in using vitamin A in my products?*

A. Certainly. The technical experts at Roche are ready at all times to help you. If you need samples, please send your requests to the Vitamin Division. For years many industries—canning, baking, milling, pharmaceutical manufacturing—have looked to Roche as their headquarters for information about, and supplies of, vitamins. It is important to you that Roche specializes in the manufacture of vitamins.

Q. *Is Roche vitamin A available in different types and potencies?*

A. It is. The following table shows the types most popular in pharmaceutical manufacturing.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	POTENCY	ADDITIVE*
P1MO	Vitamin A palmitate	1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	Edible oil only for standardization
P1.3	Vitamin A palmitate	Ranging between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	None
A1MO	Vitamin A acetate	1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	Edible oil only for standardization

*Antioxidants or other additives are included on customer's specifications.

Notes: Type P1MO has less tendency to crystallize during storage and handling than higher concentrations of vitamin A palmitate and acetate.

Type P1.3 is more susceptible to crystallization than type P1MO but can be handled without difficulty when using certain precautions.

Two other types of vitamin A palmitate and acetate are also available. They may be used for research and special production in which special handling can be provided. They are: Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1,650,000 to 1,800,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram and Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2,900,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram.

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Making Resources Adequate

Those who for some reason or another and in one way or another approach the problems of general economic conditions are always prone to dwell upon some aspect of the modification, moderation, or modernization of the theory of Malthus. Now they see a challenge for science, as the Population Reference Bureau put it, in the fact that the natural resources of this nation are "being drained away at an alarming rate as the population zooms upward at the rate of 300 persons an hour." The bureau recently completed a study on a global scope from which it concluded that "science will have to find ways to tap the vast reservoirs of minerals far below the earth's surface and in the oceans" and that technologic birth control must be developed because "the world cannot merely hope that future generations will possess the ingenuity and intelligence to provide new sources of natural wealth substitutes." The most pertinent statement in the report of the study was that "the vast resources hidden below the earth's crust and in the oceans are beyond the reach of profitable extraction." The lesson to be drawn from that is that the challenge is not nearly so much for science as it is for technology—and for business. There are abundant available supplies of all necessary natural materials if ways were known and practiced in their efficient utilization. Science has demonstrated their usefulness, but, as in many other connections, adequate knowledge of means of applying the demonstrations is largely lacking.

The bureau's report made the point that, in this country, coal is plentiful but oil and natural gas reserves are dwindling rapidly. That is a condition which should be given more attention in connection with the increasing trend toward the substitution of petroleum and natural gas for coal, not only as a fuel but also as a chemical raw material. Science and technology should busy themselves collaboratively with the development of better use of coal as a fuel. There is a big possibility wholly aside from the relatively costly process of converting it to liquid fuel and the wasteful process of gasifying it in the ground. It lies in the direction of developing a method for the utilization of finely pulverized bituminous coal as a dry fuel in a power system derived from that of the oil-fueled diesel engine. The problem is wholly one of technology, perhaps best approached from the starting point of the ancient idea of one of the earliest composite chemical products, that well-known C-N-S mixture which, after several centuries, got an English name—gunpowder. The activation of coal carbon offers no scientific difficulties, nor does it call for any new technologic knowledge. Work on the mechanical adaptation of the consequent product really would be more in keeping with today's needs—and tomorrow's—than digging farther into the application of solar energy or atomic fission.

Among the needs set forth in the PRB report were those for more sources of iron, copper, and zinc. The development of practicable—and profitable—methods of utilizing two of the most abundant components of the earth's crust—aluminum and silicon—would solve that problem. Timber is another material found by the bureau to be falling behind the growth of population. Timber, as such, is by no means an essential material; it can be replaced to advantage by various others—and such of its still desired products as cannot similarly be replaced can be made from scrub growth and wood waste—and from grasses, reeds, and other abundant rapidly replaceable plants.

The whole problem of making the necessary resources, whether natural or fabricated, more closely adequate is largely one of having them used better. That, being a problem in social science, is not likely to get the attention necessary for its solution.

Tax-Cutting Takes Time

The professional commenters on the national economy, especially those who deal chiefly with its political aspects, have been "all over the map" for several months with reference to the continuation of the miscalled "excess profits tax." They have seen in that purpose of the federal administration all sorts of things—mostly evil—from broken promises to threats of depression. Businessmen, fortunately, have viewed the proposal more realistically. They know, as President Eisenhower has said, that the tax is an inequitable one; that it is not what it is designated, but is a penalty on business expansion, even at a smaller percentage of profit. But, they know that the President is right in his position that the revenue of the government cannot safely or justly be cut until its expenditures have been sufficiently reduced—and they know, too, that, even though the congress in its current session may talk a deal about reducing expenditures and has cut some appropriations substantially, there is going to be a last-minute rush of appropriating when the time for vacation nears and that there would have to be a lot of patching out of appropriations in the next session. There is no reason to expect that those who must get votes to stay in their jobs are going to have any altruistic consideration of what those votes will cost—or who shall have to pay for them.

The clear-thinking businessman knows the unlikelihood of there being any substantial reduction in the overall cost of government within two years, no matter what may evolve in the troubled areas of world affairs. So, he knows that taxes are going to stay where they are—something that is emphasized by the vote-saving opposition to an increase in postage rates sorely needed to correct a long-standing bit of deficit financing—and the inevitable necessity that there still be a tax on wired communications.

Not all businessmen—or other taxpayers—are clear-thinking in such matters. Hence there is a variety of criticism of those who want government to do this and that and much else to help out in over-priced housing, uncompetitively costly shipping, and the providing of statistical information. The farm program has all governmental leaders bothered. But, although the Tennessee Valley undertaking has fervently been characterized as "creeping socialism," the chances that the grown up, long-striding nationalization of agriculture will actually be checked to any marked extent are very slim. The reports that it will be necessary for the government to raise around $10,000,000,000 in "new money" before the end of the current calendar year—the deficit had increased $5,000,000,000 up to the first of this fiscal year—should make it plain to anybody that balancing the budget does not mean getting out of debt. And the messing around of congress with thousands of unnecessary bills, instead of getting down to important work, has made it necessary to provide emergency funds to tide various agencies over until appropriations are formally provided—only one had been made before the end of the last fiscal year.

So, federal taxes must stay where they are, according to the politicomic expediencies of the day. It does not follow that they will have any more influence toward a national depression than they have had—unless the howling of those who have been saying that they will instills the possible from which could and might bring about a depression. The miscalled "excess profits" tax never should have been imposed. It is the worst of the several taxes on business which contribute more to the cost of living than they do to the support of the government. But, this is no time to cut any federal tax.

For the Bookshelf

THE FIFTH YEAR OF AUREOMYCIN. Lederle. Cloth; 392 pages, 6x9 in. New York: Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company.

Aureomycin has acquired a very substantial therapeutic stature in its short life; its applications are many; its acceptance by patient, as well as physician, has been matched by the testimony on its efficacy.

This book is a review of the role of aureomycin in the treatment of numerous infections. The first six chapters cover primary involvement of the respiratory, the digestive, the genitourinary, the skeletal, the nervous, the cardiovascular, and the lymphatic systems. Similar treatment is given infections primarily involving the skin and soft tissues, the eye, and more than one system. And there is an informative chapter on conditions in which the role of aureomycin is being investigated. An idea of the expanse of the treatments can be got from the fact that the clinical index comprises more than 600 listings, running up to as many as twenty references. There is also a comprehensive bibliography.

"Valuable as the antibiotics are," it is said in the introduction, "they cannot replace accurate diagnosis, therapeutic judgment, and skilled surgery." This book is usefully supplemental to those qualifications. It is available, without cost, from the Lederle organization, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, to any who have a pharmacal or medical interest in the use of aueromycin.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

filing of an affidavit. It is suggested you review the marks you have registered with the Patent Office and have your attorney prepare affidavits where necessary.

National Minerals Policy

The new administration is asking the mining industry not to be too impatient with the delays in the establishment of a national policy on minerals. With so many viewpoints and different aspects to the mineral industries which must be considered and reconciled, the formation of a sound national mineral policy is bound to be slow.

Felix Wormser, assistant secretary for mineral sources of the Department of the Interior, speaking before the Idaho Mining Association recently, sought to point out some of the many considerations involved in trying to reach a sound policy. The program has to be divided into two parts, with short-term and long-term objectives.

The short-term aspects of the question has been taken care of by the continuation of the defense production act giving additional life to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration so that certain metals which are still needed for defense can be favored by government assistance with direct financial aid to explore for these critical items. But the long-range implications of the kind of program to be devised to help the mineral industry will depend upon the instrumentalities which congress might devise.

Examples of such considerations were cited by Mr. Wormser as these:—Shall it establish parity prices for metal by a government corporation authorized to buy, store and sell metals and minerals under floor prices? Shall it subsidize? Shall it spend public funds on exploration and discovery on private lands? Or shall it find other solutions? The answers to these and other questions are still a long way off.

Int'l Immunization Certicates

Persons going abroad can now get an immunization certificate acceptable to almost all nations. A revised certificate form has now become available, according to the Public Health Service, and will be issued with the passport applications issued by the clerks of the court and the passport agencies of the State department.

The "International Certificates of Vaccination," as they are called, have been issued to provide travelers with a record of compliance with the vaccination requirements of all nations governed by the international sanitary regulations now in effect. However, travelers were assured that the old certificates will continue to be acceptable in international travel until the expiration date of the recorded vaccinations.

The new form contains vaccination certificates for smallpox, yellow fever and cholera, and space to record other immunizations. The text is in both English and French, but entries may be made in any language.

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Heavy Chemicals

New low prices for the year were recorded in tin and tin based chemicals last week. Tin metal was still under selling with consumers offering support only for actual use. Consumers of potassium stannate and other tin based chemicals were also cautious buyers and kept purchases well within the limit of necessary wants. A better inquiry developed for copper. Quicksilver remained definitely quiet with the price unchanged. A major refiner of zinc has abandoned the traditional system of quoting the price on an East St. Louis basis and will name prices hereafter East and West of the Continental Divide.

Overall demand for heavy chemicals slacked off a bit last week. Trade estimates indicated a loss in shipments of about 10 percent compared with June. Considering the vacation period and the heavy buying which featured June, producers are not complaining over the current movement and some are rather surprised that shipments are holding at present levels. There was a strong demand for calcium chloride throughout the week. The late season has extended the agricultural demand for anhydrous ammonia. The call for light soda ash was good with dense demand down slightly. Sales of dry caustic soda were reported good with not much decrease in the movement of liquid. Chlorine demand was more spotty with stocks readily available. Sales of chlorine for synthetic insecticides have not been up to seasonal expectations.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 67.0 percent for the week ending July 4, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 67.0R in the preceding week and 63.5 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Remained in tight supply and firm at the late advances. Heavy government withdrawals and the fact that the agricultural season is running later than usual are primary factors contributing to the tight supply position. It is not expected that the higher prices current will have any curbing influence on sales.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Sales are down compared with a month ago and it looked as though the bakeries had built inventories to cover Summer requirements. Immediate shipments were readily available.

Ammonium Chloride—White granular has held a relatively quiet position so far this month. The dry battery trade is content to limit purchases to actual wants.

Calcium Chloride—Shipments have continued heavy so far this month. Producers have been able to level off requirements promptly except in a few instances where ganged up orders caused a slight delay in moving material from works. Demand for road dusting at the close of the week was described as strong.

Carbon Bisulphide—Rayon mills are taking on stocks except where plants are closed for a vacation period. Present supply comfortable.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Finding a fair outlet at the advanced prices. Production has kept the market in adequate supply.

Chlorine—Consumers are getting all the chlorine they desire. Demand for use in various synthetic insecticides has not been up to seasonal expectations so far this year and chlorine production has experienced no unusual pressure for shipments.

Copper Sulphate—While the agricultural demand is holding, it is not expanding. It was stated that weather conditions have continued favorable in the northern area and farmers have not paid much attention to spraying to date. Industrial shipments have been well sustained so far this month. Export demand has quieted down and will probably remain spotty throughout the Summer period. Crystals were a bit tight in some quarters but adequate in others with the overall supply maintaining a favorable position.

Production of copper sulphate in the United Kingdom in April was 4,559 tons, bringing the total for the first four months to 18,022 tons compared with the 18,613 tons of Jan.-April, 1952.

Lime—In April, 1953, domestic sales of open-market lime (745,249 tons) were almost the same as in the previous month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Agricultural, building, chemical and other industrial uses increased over the previous month, whereas a slight decrease was noted for refractory use. Total sales for the first quarter amounted to 2,109,715 tons. Chemical and other industrial uses were 1,203,952 tons including 1,020,515 tons of quicklime and 183,437 of hydrated lime.

Potash, Caustic—Buying interest continued relatively slow with sales down compared with a month ago. The fact that consumers built up inventories prior to the late advance in price combined with vacation period influences accounted for the falling off in activity.

Potassium Carbonate — Followed the pattern noted in caustic potash. Buying interest continued slow with several glass plants closed down for a vacation, some for three weeks. The current indifference of buyers has materially improved the supply position.

Potassium Chlorate—Higher prices did not appear to affect demand for this inorganic. In producing quarters it was stated that sales were fully up to the seasonal average.

Potassium Stannate—Weakness in the tin market was reflected in a lower price range for stannate. Producers quoted 63.1c. to 69.7c. per pound, freight allowed East. Prices are based on tin at 81c. per pound.

Soda Ash — According to producers, shipments of light and dense ash are not running as heavy as noted in June. Trade estimates indicate the combined movement is off about 10 percent. It is not unusual for demand to relax at this period of the year although deliveries are said to be considerably above those of a year ago at this time. Stocks continued adequate to meet requirements.

Soda, Caustic—Sales of the dry forms are described as fairly good with the recent increase in prices having no important effect in curbing demand. Shipments of liquid were also fair although the tonnage movement is said to be down a bit compared with last month. The temporary closing of many consuming plants during the first half of July probably accounts for the lower shipments.

Sodium Chlorate — Market position steady with prices sustained at the late advance. While there is still some inquiry for weed control formulations, there is a good demand for industrial use. Increased production has kept the supply situation comfortable

Sodium Nitrite—Activity has slowed down in this market. Small lot sales have predominated and the volume is less than noted in June. Producers held the market firm at the recent advance.

Sodium Phosphates—Tripoly production was higher in April. The total showed 40,468 tons, against 39,731 in March and 27,162 tons in April last year. Meta output in April was 4,280 tons, compared with 3,933 in the preceding month and 4,019 tons in April 1952. Production of tetra in April amounted to 8,494 tons, against 7,748 in March and 7,978 tons in April last year. Acid pyro was 1,104 tons in April, compared with 1,050 in the previous month and 774 tons in April 1952.

Sodium Silicate—Production increased substantially during April. Output of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous totaled 57,708 tons, compared with 49,941 in the preceding month and 36,794 tons in April 1952.

Sodium Stannate—New low prices for the year were established last week by the decline in metallic tin. Producers named 46c. to 51½c. per pound, freight allowed East. Prices are based on tin at 81c. per pound.

Sodium Sulphate—Production of refined anhydrous during April was 20,223, com-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Potassium stannate, .8c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 1.2c. per lb.
Crystals, 1c. per lb.
Metal, 2c. per lb.
Sulphate, 1.1c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, .9c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1952
98.35	98.35	97.59	94.84

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

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pared with 19,151 in March and 15,985 tons in April 1952.

Sodium Sulphide—Moving under a seasonally active demand. Supply position comfortable. April production of concentrated was placed at 2,556 tons, compared with 2,888 in the preceding month and 2,335 tons in April 1952.

Sulphur—No new developments have featured the market so far this month. Production is running close to demand and the market shows a satisfactory degree of balance. Prices seem to be well stabilized at the former selling level.

Sulphur Dioxide — Market position steady and without quotable price change. April production showed 3,799 tons, compared with 4,220 in March and 3,512 tons in April 1952.

Tin Chemicals—Lower prices followed the decline in tin. Producers named 79.9c. to $1 per pound for chloride, 70½c. to 80½c. for crystals, 86c. to 88c. for sulphate and 70.1c. to 71.1c. per pound for tetrachloride f.o.b. the works. Above prices are based on tin at 81c. per pound.

Acids

Chromic—Demand holding about steady with small lots commanding the most attention. Production has kept the supply adequate while the price structure has continued firm.

Formic—Sales of good dimensions are reported with demand crowding production a bit in some quarters. The carlot price for 85 percent is $15.70 per 100 pounds and 90 percent $16.25 both f.o.b. the works. April output was placed at 1,457,725 pounds, compared with 1,405,368 in March and 727,639 pounds in April 1952.

Hydrochloric—Remained about in balance with demand steady and running close to current production. Prices firm at late advance.

Oxalic—Small lot sales fairly steady but not of sufficient dimensions to pinch the available supply. April production amounted to 2,034,974 pounds, compared with 1,798,616 in the preceding month.

Phosphoric—Supply comfortable with sales maintaining good seasonal dimensions. April production amounted to 209,772 tons including 107,169 made from phosphorus and 102,603 tons from phosphate rock. The March total was revised to 214,811 tons and in April last year output showed 172,135 tons.

Sulphuric—Slight relaxation in consumer interest was reflected in proportionate improvement in the supply position. Demand remained at about Summer normal with prices steady at the late advance.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—One of the large producers advanced the price of ingots 1c. to 21½c. per pound and pigs ½c. to 19½c. It was stated that price boosts were necessitated by the wage hike of 8½c. an hour recently granted to its workers, and the greater cost of materials and services which have been borne by the company over an extended period of time. Other producers are in the midst of labor negotiations and admitted if they have to increase labor costs, they will go along with the advance in the metal.

Copper—Increased inquiry for August shipment last week indicated some good business in the near future. It was stated the inquiry stemmed from consuming plants that have completed their seasonal vacations. Prices were unchanged at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound for electrolytic delivered Valley basis. The Copper Institute placed refined production at 124,480 tons, a new monthly high for the year to date. Deliveries in June amounted to 139,520 tons, compared with 146,215 in May. Stocks on June 30 were 58,126 tons,

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Nat'l Carbon Sales Manager

C. E. Ford has been appointed manager of the chemical carbon sales department of National Carbon Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Ford, with National Carbon since 1937, in his new post will be in charge of the sale of graphite anodes used in the chlorine-alkali industries and carbon and graphite equipment for the chemical and process industries.

against 52,762 tons on May 31. Daily average production during June was 4,651 tons, compared with 4,716 in May.

Lead—Moderate increase in demand was noted last week and prospects favor further expansion as consuming plants resume operations after the seasonal vacation period. The market remained steady on the basis of 13½c. per pound New York and 13.30c. St. Louis.

Manganese—Defense Materials Procurement Agency announced it has signed five more purchase contracts to help stimulate production of manganese in Mexico. The five contracts cover production of 133,500 tons of manganese. Twelve similar contracts covering production of 416,500 tons of Mexican manganese were announced previously by the Government. The price of metal to the U. S. under all the pacts is set at $19.30 per long ton for 25 percent ore. The price is f.o.b. El Paso, Tex. The contract also provides for premium payments as well as penalty payments for ore with a higher or lower percentage than the 25 percent. It was stated that no further contracts for Mexican manganese are contemplated at the present time. Deliveries on the 17 agreements already signed will be completed in about three years.

Quicksilver — No increase in activity could be reported. Sellers quoted the market unchanged at $190 per flask with occasional sales of small lots at $191. The absence of demand for round quantities has made it difficult to determine an accurate price.

Tin—World production of tin dropped from 16,200 tons in March to 14,500 tons in April, the International Tin Study Group announced. Malayan production in April decreased slightly to 4,576 tons, while Bolivian exports dropped sharply from 4,934 tons in March—which was exceptionally high—to 3,536 tons in April. Indonesian output in April increased from 2,342 tons in March to 2,633 tons in April. The study group provisionally estimated Indonesia's May output at 3,048 tons and the Belgian Congo's May figure at 1,202 tons.

World production of tin metal in April was 16,000 tons, compared with 14,600 tons in March. There was a substantial decrease in Malaya in April to 5,073 tons and some decrease in the United States to 3,750 tons. British Commonwealth output recovered from 711 tons to 2,414 in April. Netherlands tin production was estimated at 2,300 tons in April, equal to the March figure. World consumption of tin metal in April was estimated at 11,200 tons, compared with 11,600 tons in March. United States consumption in April was 5,192 tons, against 5,162 tons in March. British consumption in April decreased to 1,397 tons, compared with 1,726 tons in March.

Trading remained quiet with the market weak and following a downward course. Sales in the late trading were reported at 81c. per pound for spot tin.

Zinc—Total slab zinc production, including all grades, was placed at 81,617 tons during June by the American Zinc Institute. Stocks on June 1 were 92,452 tons, domestic shipments amounted to 72,612 tons, export and drawback 36 tons, government account 4,136 tons making total shipments for the month 76,784 tons and leaving stocks on June 30 at 97,285 tons, against 84,250 on May 31. Unfilled orders at the end of June were 44,307 tons. Daily average production for the month was 2,721 tons, compared with 2,659 in May and 2,627 tons over 1952. Production of prime western in June was 40,163 tons, against 40,558 in the preceding month. Stocks on June 30 were 54,686 tons, compared with 48,668 on May 31.

A major refiner has abandoned the former policy of quoting prime western zinc on the East St. Louis basis. The new price of 11¼c. a pound will apply to all deliveries to customers in the United States east of the Continental Divide. Consumers west of the Divide will be charged 11½c., a premium of ¼c. Because of the freight differentials to consuming points distant from East St. Louis, consumers in Pittsburgh, for example, heretofore had been paying 11.61c. a pound; Ohio customers had been paying about 11.51c. and those in the big metalworking section of the Connecticut River Valley in Connecticut, 11.86c. All these will now be charged the flat rate of 11.25c. West Coast consumers who formerly paid 11.83c. will pay the new rate of 11.50c.

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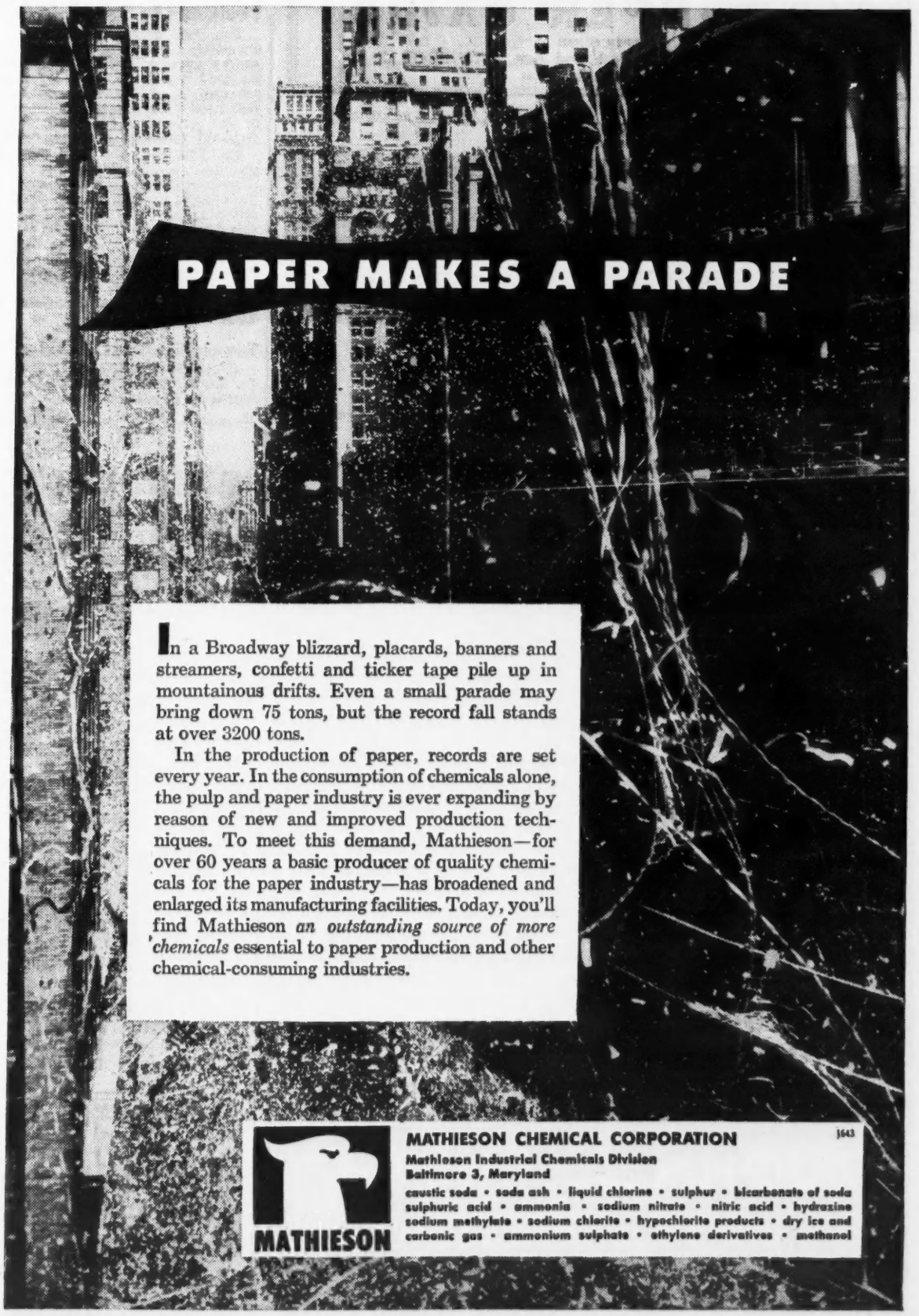
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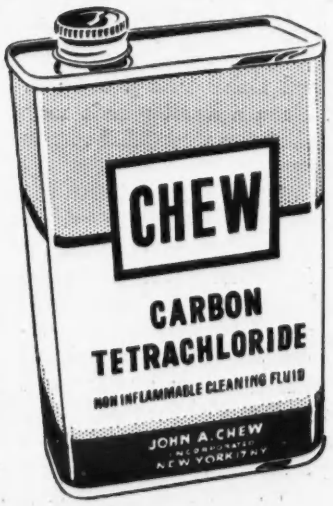

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Hooker Reports Filling Three Engineering Posts

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced that Joseph A. Sonia, jr., has been appointed chemical engineer and group leader in process study, Robert B. Brautigam has been named chemical engineer and group leader in process study; Robert B. Brautigam has been named chemical engineer in process study, and Walter T. George has been made chemical engineer in the operations department.

Mr. Sonia has been with Hooker since 1943 as a chemist and chemical engineer in the development and research department. Mr. Brautigam joined the company in 1944 as a research assistant and chemical engineer in development in research. Prior to joining Hooker he was associated with Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Mr. George had been a chemical engineer in process study since coming to Hooker in 1951. Previously he had been employed as a laboratory technician with the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Division of General Motors Corporation.

Cyanamid Paper Chemicals Positions to Strovink, Barthel

Two new appointments in the paper chemicals department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, have been announced by J. M. Walsh, department manager. F. A. Strovink and J. C. Barthel have been named assistant manager of the department's eastern region and assistant technical director, respectively.

Mr. Strovink, who most recently was technical representative for the paper chemicals department in Boston, will for the present continue to operate from that office in his new position. Mr. Barthel was formerly in charge of new products development for the paper chemical department, and before that was senior chemical engineer at the company's Stamford, Conn., research laboratories. He will remain in the department's New York office.

Barrels Handling Data Offered

Elwell Parker Electric Company, 4205 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued an illustrated booklet, "The Logistics of Barrels," which describes the handling of steel drums and barrels by power industrial trtucks to cut costs. Copies may be had by writing the company.

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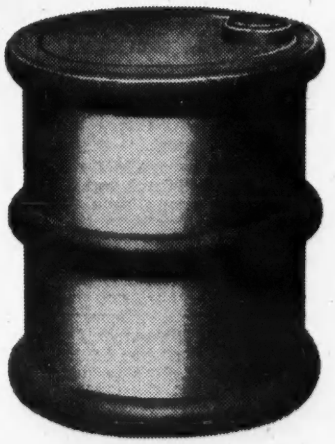

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was no improvement to the light consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week, the market reflecting the usual summer quietness.

Keener competition and slow demand for sizing materials, created an easier-tone in potato starch, sago flour and Javanese tapioca flour. Idaho potato starch producers reduced prices sharply to meet the lower cost of starch made in Maine. Cheaper replacements of sago flour resulted in fractional decline for stocks on the spot. Javanese tapioca flour continued unsettled and was again cut fractionally. There was no change in Brazilian tapioca. Supplies continued tight here and for shipment from Brazil. Demand of late was more active for Java flour, due to lower cost than Brazilian. Corn dextrin and starch demand was restricted to fill-in needs, with prices maintained at former levels.

In tanning materials, consuming inquiry for replacement continued quiet, which is usual at this season. South African wattle extract discounts were cut fifteen percent which enabled sellers to slightly reduce prices to the same level of East African extract. Valonia beards and cups and crushed myrobalans also were fractionally lower.

Free world cotton carryover at the end of July was estimated at 15,500,000 bales, compared with 13,300,000 bales a year ago, by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Consumption was placed at 25,400,000 bales, an increase of 300,000 bales from last year. Declines in Western Europe were more than offset by gains in the United States, India and Japan. The outlook points to reduced free world acreage in cotton for the 1953-54 season. In addition to a 9 percent cut in the United States, Egypt is expected to reduce plantings by 300,000 to 400,000 acres. Pakistan is also cutting acreage.

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Myrobalans, crushed, $1 per ton.
Potato starch, Idaho, mills, 1½c. per lb.
spot, ¼c. per lb.
Sago flour, raw, ½c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, Java, ¼c. per lb.
Valonia, beards, $1 per ton.
cups, $1 per ton.
Wattle extract, So. Afr., 3/10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1952
99.55	99.98	100.95	105.98

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Quiet conditions prevailed in this market. Business was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

Bichromates—This market was quiet and limited activity was restricted to withdrawals against current contracts. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Sodium Acetate—Buying interest was slow, reflecting vacation shut downs during this month. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Demand reflected the usual summer quietness and was confined to small lots for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Sulphonated Oils—Small lot buying continued for most varieties. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities for prompt delivery. Stocks were adequate to meet steady demand. Prices were well held. Drums were maintained at 65c. per pound and smaller quantities ranged to 80c. per pound.

Corn Dextrin—Despite restricted demand, the market remained steady and unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, 8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Trading was restricted to immediate requirements. Prices were without change and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply continued to dwindle, declining 1,464,000 bushels to 12,019,000 bushels for the week ended July 10, against 25,766,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Department of Agriculture forecast corn production, July 1 at 3,336,500,000 bushels from 80,694,000 acres, compared with final 1952 production of 3,306,735,000 bushels and 1942-51 average of 3,036,380,000 bushels.

Egg Albumen—Small lot trading for immediate needs was reported last week. Market was unchanged and steady at the recent decline. Flake was held at $2.45 to $2.47 per pound and powder, $2.49 to $2.51 per pound, according to quantity. Technical was quiet and unchanged at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg production in June was estimated at 5,051,000,000, compared with 5,872,000,000 in May and 1942-51 average of 5,095,000,000. Total output January-June inclusive was indicated at 34,084,000,000, against 34,491,000,000 for the same period last year and 10 year average of 33,222,000,000.

Egg Yolk—Consumers limited purchases to immediate requirements. While business was slow, market was unchanged and steady at $1.15 to $1.18 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Lower prices in Maine resulted in Idaho producers cutting the price to 7c. per pound, carlots f.o.b. mills in order to clean up limited stocks. Trading was slow. Recent price decline at mills was reflected in the spot market and stocks exwarehouse were reduced ¼c. to 8½c. to 9c. per pound, less carlots, as to quantity. Danish starch was quiet and quoted nominally at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock duty paid.

Potato production was estimated as of July 1 at 376,773,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with final 1952 production of 347,504,000 bushels and 10 year average of 411,007,000 bushels.

Sago Flour—Lower cost of replacements has weakened the spot market and prices were off ¼c. per pound. Prompt shipment was quoted at 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Raw was reduced to 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound and refined, 8.85c. to 9¼c. per pound, warehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Javanese flour continued to slide downward for spot delivery. Trip'e A was lower at 8½c. to 9c. per pound and double A at 8.10c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, prompt delivery. Brazilian flour continued scarce and strong here and for shipment. Prompt shipment was nominal around 13c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was restricted to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were maintained at former levels. Liquid extract, 25 percent tannin, was quoted 4.40c. per pound, tankcars; 5.3c. per pound, barrels, carlots and 5.65c. barrels less carlots, f.o.b. works. Powdered extract, 60 percent, tannin, 11.28c. per pound, bags, carlots and 12c. for smaller quantities, f.o.b. works.

Mangrove Bark—Market was dull and featureless. Shipments were offered at current prices, which could have been shaded on firm bids. East African was quoted at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $59 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $57.50 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Trading continued light and spotty. Shipments of crushed were lower at $63 per ton exdock. JI's were unchanged at $45 per ton and assorted at $48 per ton. Indian extract was offered at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Inquiry for replacements was inactive. Prices continued steady and unchanged. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64, per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c. same basis plus duty.

Valonia—Business was reported quiet. Prices were off fractionally. Beards were lower at $80 per ton and cups, $60 per ton, exdock. Extract was unchanged at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Steady conditions prevailed despite limited buying interest for replacements. Prices were steady at the recent decline. Both South African and East African extract, 60 percent tannin were quoted at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Bark was unchanged. Fair average was held at $100 per ton and merchantable at $98 per ton, exdock.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Index declined last week to 112.08 from 112.37 in the preceding period. BHC was slightly lower in price under competitive pressure, it cannot decline much. There was also enough pressure on 3-5-40, one of BHC's affiliated insecticides, to bring the price down. Other declines included castor pomace which is feeling the off season fertilizer relaxation and fish meal which is not commanding too much buying interest for feed use in the poultry and swine raising industries. On the other hand, tankage made a fractional advance here and in the midwest under a moderate buying movement said to be inspired by the drought in grazing lands in Texas and neighboring states.

Ammonium sulphate remained relatively quiet with no shortage of stocks at present in either grade. Recent purchases of ammonium calcium nitrate of 70,000 tons for Korea were from stocks held in Austria and Italy. Potassium muriate bookings were of better volume with some producers entirely sold for the 1953-54 season. No unusual activity featured normal superphosphate. It was stated that sales were about equal to those of last year at this time. The supply position of phosphate rock showed some improvement compared with a month ago. Ammonium nitrate and nitrogen solutions continued firm at the late advance. Urea was also strong at the higher level.

Market Trends

Advanced

Tankage 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York; 50c. per unit Chicago.

Reduced

BHC, 1/20c. per gamma unit pound.
Castor pomace, $1 per ton.
Fish meal, menhaden, $3 per ton.
Fish scrap, menhaden, $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1952
112.08	112.37	111.30	114.20

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—May production of coke-oven sulphate was placed at 167,537,986 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. April output was 159,783,813 pounds and in May last year 141,118,400 pounds were produced. For the first five months of this year output showed 800,280,005 pounds, compared with 737,899,000 pounds, during the same period in 1952. Sales in May amounted to 144,382,329 pounds, against 180,940,504 in April and 137,019,500 pounds in May, 1952. Sales for the first five months this year totaled 829,718,422 pounds, compared with 788,812,500 for the same time in 1952. Stocks on May 31 were 45,630,811 pounds, compared with 22,528,205 on April 30 and 30,587,266 pounds on May 31, last year. Demand relaxed to seasonal dimensions last week for both grades. It was stated that one producer of synthetic had stopped operations temporarily.

Bone Meal—Slow trading for steamed was reported at the former price of $60 per ton in bags, carlots, works. The stockfeed trade has not shown much attention so far this month.

Castor Pomace—Priced lower at $31 per ton, bags, carlots, works. The fertilizer trade is not taking on much stock at present on account of the off-season. This is the lowest price since February 1950 and compares with a high of $40 established in September 1947 and maintained until April 1948.

Dried Blood—While consumers showed no unusual attention, occasional sales were made on the basis of $5 per unit of ammonia both here and in Chicago.

Fish Meal—May production of meal and scrap by firms which normally account for 90 percent of the total output amounted to 13,919 tons, against 16,357 for the same month in 1952, the Department of the Interior states. This represented a decrease of 2,438 tons, compared with May of the previous year. Production of menhaden meal and scrap in May was 9,662 tons, against 12,321 for May 1952. Output for five months ending May 31 amounted to 13,123 tons, compared with 20,093 for the corresonding period last year. Prices were lower last week at $132 per ton for meal and $127 for scrap, Baltimore area. Demand for poultry and swine feeds was relatively slow.

Hoof Meal—Demand slack last week. There were sellers at $6 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis but no buyers. The last sale reported was at the above figure.

Nitrogen Solutions—Firm at the late advance. Producers named $128 per ton for tankcars f.o.b. the works.

Phosphate Rock—Supply conditions have shown some improvement, temporarily at least. Maintenance of high producing costs have kept prices firm. Domestic demand for shipments about steady Export inquiry for additional quantities quiet.

Potassium Muriate—Shipments of domestic are averaging larger dimensions and the movement appeared about normal for this time of year. In some instances producers have their entire output booked for the 1953-54 season. The international market seemed to be improving its position. Japan is reported to be in the foreign market for a round quantity for August-September shipment but has not been successful to date.

Sodium Nitrate—Sales are described as seasonally normal in most consumer areas although a bit off in sections of the Southwest. Supplies at stockpoints have been kept adequate to meet requirements. Chilean imports have been arriving regularly.

Superphosphate—Not unusually active last week so far as normal is concerned. The market held its late advance but reflected the usual relaxation of demand incidental to the off season. In producing quarters it was stated that shipments during the month to date are averaging about the same as noted a year ago with prospects favoring a sharp pickup in the last quarter.

Tankage—Fractional increases in the price both here and in Chicago were noted last week. Sellers named $5 per unit of ammonia here and $5.75 in the Midwest. The local advance seemed to be more in sympathy with the West than to an increase in demand. It was stated that the drought in Texas and neighboring states has seriously injured grazing and Chicago has experienced an improved inquiry for tankage as a result.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Trading was extremely slow over the week with interest lagging. Only limited activity is expected by the trade for the remainder of the summer season. The majority of prices were unchanged with supplies adequate. Spot domestic fish meal continued tight with quotations up to $2.50 per unit of protein.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$88.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $89.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton, in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton, in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.37 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$65-$68 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$34-$35 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.50 per unit of protein, domestic, sacked, spot, f.o.b. San Pedro. $2.40 per unit, August-November; $2.35 per unit December-January. No quotations available for foreign meal.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia, nominal, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Activity continued to follow rather spotty lines with sales showing better volume in the Southeast than in most other areas. The drought has been most severe in Arkansas, Oklahoma, eastern New Mexico and the extreme southern parts of Texas. This condition has placed a restriction on boll weevil infestation in that section but the southeastern states are still threatened. Cotton dust experienced a keener state of competition with sellers down to 8c. per pound on 3-5-40. Sales of DDT were reported at 23c. for prompt shipment and over the month of July with quotations ranging upward to 25c. per pound. BHC was a bit easier with sellers naming 0.8c. to 0.85c. per gamma unit pound. Export sales of DDT continued to make a fair showing with the Far East taking on stocks.

Bureau of the Census placed calcium arsenate production at 294 tons in April, against 534 in March. The lead arsenate output showed 1,444 tons of acid and basic in April, against 1,144 in the preceding month and 763 tons in April 1952.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

'Orthocides' Found Useful Against Vegetable Diseases

First thought to be of value mainly as a fungicide which controlled major fruit diseases, "Orthocide 50" wettable and "Orthocide" dusts are now drawing widespread attention of vegetable growers because of their effectiveness in controlling certain vegetable diseases, according to the producer, California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.

The reason "Orthocide" is being watched with interest, the company said, is that it offers effective control against such a wide range of the important fungus diseases of vegetables. This is a decided change from the old pattern of fighting fungus diseases one by one, with a different control for each, it was pointed out.

Woudhuysen Has Organometallics

H. L. Woudhuysen & Associates, New York, has announced the availability of emulsifiable concentrates of organometallics for use as fungicides. The preparations, known as "Emulgates," are concentrates of oil-soluble salts of aromatic and aliphatic compounds of copper, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, mercury, silver and zinc, which form stable emulsions in water. The company claims that the advantages of this method include the absence of dust and fumes and improved penetration, spreading, adherence and film-forming characteristics.

DuPont Electrochemicals Position Goes to Coleman

Walter F. Coleman, sales manager of peroxygen products for the electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is being advanced to the newly-created position of assistant manager of the department's Chicago district sales office, effective August 1, the company announced last week.

At the same time, R. Stuart Armstrong, technical service representative in charge of chlorine products sales development, will succeed Mr. Coleman as peroxygen products sales manager. Mr. Coleman has been with du Pont since 1945 in research, production, and sales work. Mr. Armstrong joined duPont in 1948 as a technical service representative for solvents and has been in charge of sales development work for the past three years.

Grace Chemical Appoints Mueller Chief Technologist

Max F. Mueller has been named chief technologist of Grace Chemical Company's $19,000,000 nitrogen plant now under construction near Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Mueller was formerly Chief Engineer for the J. T. Baker Company, Phillipsburg, N. J. Temporarily, Mr. Mueller will be assigned to the development department of Grace Chemical in New York until he takes up his duties as chief technologist for the plant.

Nat'l Can Planning Plant

National Can Corporation, Chicago, is planning a plant in Cleveland, Ohio, according to Robert S. Solinsky, president of the company. The firm will take over the can manufacturing and lithograph machinery of the Standard Oil Company (Ohio) in Cleveland.

Trade Briefs

The Oberly Award for bibliography in agriculture has been presented to Dr. Ralph W. Planck, Frank C. Pack and Dorothy B. Skau.

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has added H. R. Capers, jr., to its staff as a junior salesman to service accounts in the Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., metropolitan area.

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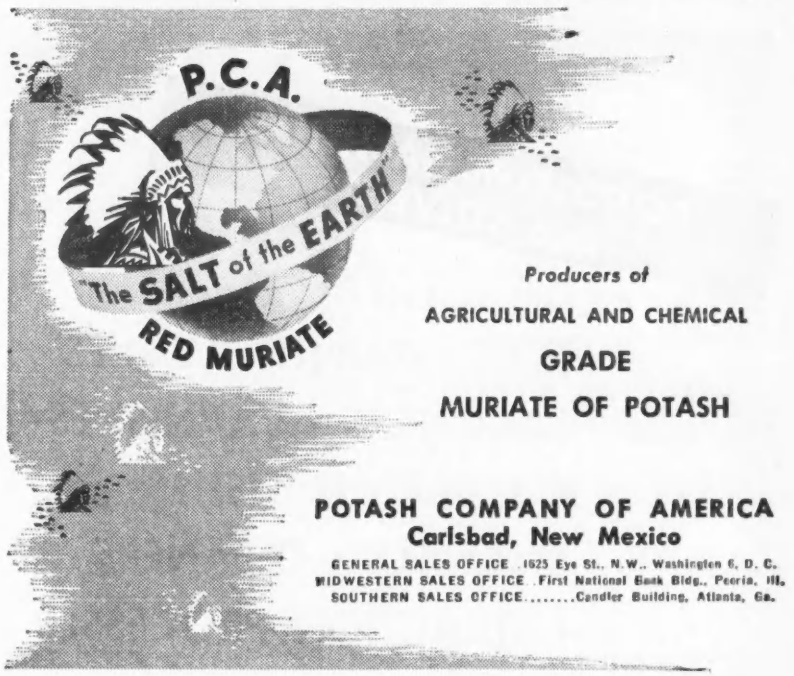

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Petroleum Derivatives

While most petroleum products reflected last month's crude oil price increases on July 1, the market continued in a state of flux last week, due largely to the fact that the price rises in derivatives were still by no means uniform. The price advance of 2 cents per gallon for aromatics and 1 cent per gallon for aliphatics did not materialize as fully as many major producers had predicted. While some manufacturers took advantage of raised raw materials costs to pass on other increments as well to the consumer, others, maintaining a "wait and see" attitude, either did not raise quotations, or at most, advanced only one-half cent per gallon on some partial aromatics. Toluol, xylol, and high flash naphtha were boosted 2 cents per gallon by all refiners, but there were notable exceptions such as petroleum sulphonates, white mineral oils, petrolatums, and No. 2 fuel, which did not immediately respond, as was expected.

Supply positions continued to play a dominant role in the cases of toluol, xylol, paraffin, propane, and butane. Civilians found toluol unobtainable, as the government continued to use nearly all output. The acute shortage of xylol stocks continued unabated, as refineries still were given over almost entirely to toluol production. Stringent curtailment of lube oil runs allowed no buildup of crude scale wax reserves. Fully-refined paraffin was thought only slightly more plentiful. Propane and butane gases were long in supply, but surplus storage went on taking up a good portion of the slack.

Producers remained uncertain concerning price changes for petrolatums, petroleum sulphonates, and white mineral oils. Most sources agreed that the industry was able to take up the slack, as far as the increased cost of crude oil affected prices of finished materials. However, it was noted that pressure existed. Some manufacturers expected momentary changes in price, while others felt that increases were unwarranted at this time. The unsettled situation was expected to clear by the fall, according to some observers.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaner's Naphtha—Prices were steady at recently advanced levels. No trouble was encountered by manufacturers in supplying consumers. Demand was considered good during the week.

High Solvency Naphtha—The July 1 price rise, although general, was not uniformly met by manufacturers. One refiner found it necessary to raise prices 3c. per gallon on some partial aromatics, while others boosted quotations from ½c. to 2c. per gallon. An explanation for the advanced prices was offered by one source, who reported that over the past several years, the industry had absorbed all increased freight charges, as well as higher costs of refinery operations. It was further stated that the recently raised prices of raw material made it necessary to pass expenses on to the consumer.

Lacquer Diluent — Consumer demand was said to be well sustained. Both the benzol and the toluol type were held to be in good supply. Refiners anticipated no imminent price changes.

Mineral Spirits—Producers made no move to raise specially refined prices, although quotations on the regular type rose 1c. per gallon July 1. Most sources felt that demand would hold at its present levels for some time to come. Current production and stocks were considered by the industry to be sufficient enough to promptly fill consumer requirements.

Rubber Solvent — Commercial sources noted a continuing steady demand. Users were able to get as much as they needed. No change in price was thought to be immediately forthcoming.

Stoddard Solvent — Producers experienced no difficulty in supplying consumer needs last week. Trade was characterized by continuing good demand. It was felt that prices would stay the same during the next few months.

Toluol—Dearth of stocks continued to plague civilian consumers, as the government still took nearly all production for military purposes. The gloomy supply situation was expected to continue indefinitely. Prices of 33c. per gallon, f.o.b. refinery, Baytown, Tex., and of 35c. per gallon at all other shipping points were not expected to change in the near future.

Xylol—The acute shortage of supplies went on hampering manufacturers and consumers alike during the week. Producers reported refineries given over almost entirely to toluol runs, with little or no time left for xylol output. Consumers were said to be placing increasing demands on xylol as a toluol substitute, particularly in the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry. The prevalent tight supply situation was expected to last for some time.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	July 21, 1952
105.38	*105.38	107.19

* Revised.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 4 totaled 282,022,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 279,858,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,164,000 barrels comprising an increase of 3,005,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 841,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The f.o.b. group three price of 3½c. per gallon held steady for both propane and butane. Nevertheless, the market was considered soft, in conformity with the seasonal slump. Underground storage continued to be the major factor in holding prices at present levels. Most producers foresaw a better supply situation than usual for next November due to the present large volume of stocks being stored underground.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—A firm supply position was reported. Consumption was held to be sizable, with the result that producers were in some cases put to the limit to furnish stocks. No changes in price were indicated, and the present trade situation was expected to continue unchanged during the remainder of the quarter.

Paraffin—Suppliers were still beset by the unavailability of crude scale. Fully refined grades remained generally in extremely short supply. There was consensus among producers that demand would continue strong through July and August, despite unusual consumer plant shutdowns during vacation months. It was pointed out that some slackening was detected right after the July 1 price increase, but that buying picked up again, contrary to expectations.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during June amounted to 26,426,115 barrels, or an average of 880,894 barrels per calendar day. Crude oil production for the first six months of 1953 amounted to 151,048,579 barrels, an average of 834,523 barrels per calendar day.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—The market for solvents and diluents remained steady with a good rate of demand reported. Supplies were adequate to meet present rquirements. No price changes were reported. Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or more, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, same basis. Demand for propane was moderate with supplies ample and quotations unchanged at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. The call for butane was steady with stocks limited; posted prices firm and unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Supply and demand for high melting point paraffin waxes were in balance during the week. Prices were firm with 124/127 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0805c. per pound; 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .088c. per pound; .007c. additional for cartons on loose slabs. Tankcar prices quoted .0765c. and .084c. per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Protective Coatings Courses Set for Fall Term at NYU

Two surface technology courses for persons working in the field of finishes will be offered during the fall term at New York University's division of general education.

"Fundamentals of Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Technology" will have class sessions from 8:10 p. m. on Wednesdays, September 23 to January 20. Instructors will be Elias Singer, technical director for Troy Chemical Company, and Myron A. Coler, consulting engineer and technical director for Markite Company. A basic course, it will cover such topics as coatings for protection, decoration, and functional purposes; raw materials used in organic coating; protection of construction materials; manufacture of organic finishes; testing methods; and finishers from the user's standpoint.

A seminar on new developments in organic finishes will be given from 8:10 to 9:55 p. m. on Tuesdays, September 22 to January 19. Sidney Lauren, chief chemist for C. J. Osborn Company, will join Mr. Singer and Mr. Coler in conducting the sessions. Advances made in the development of new and improved pigmentary materials and thinners and in application and curing technics will be considered.

General Petroleum Corp. Post to Thomas Simpson

Thomas P. Simpson, director of the research and development department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, at Paulsboro, N. J., will become assistant director of manufacturing of the company's west coast affiliate, General Petroleum Corporation, August 1. Theodore W. Nelson, associate director of Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, will succeed Mr. Simpson at Paulsboro.

Mr. Simpson started his career in the oil business with General Petroleum in 1924, and in 1933 became supervisor of that company's process laboratories. He was transferred to Socony-Vacuum in 1935 as chief development engineer and assumed his present position in 1947. In his new post, he will assist Gale L. Adams, General Petroleum's vice-president and director of manufacturing.

Mr. Nelson joined Socony-Vacuum in 1934 as an engineer at the company's Augusta, Kans., refinery. From 1937 to 1946 he served in various capacities at the research and development department in Paulsboro. He became director of the company's field research laboratories in Dallas in 1946 and assumed his present position in 1952.

Shell Oil Co. Picks Site For Refinery in Washington

Anacortes, Wash., has been chosen as the site for a new Shell Oil Company refinery, according to an announcement made by R. W. McOmie, the company's west coast refinery coordinator. Mr. McOmie said engineering studies undertaken by Shell developed the availability of adequate water, power, and harbor facilities at March's Point, which is on the outskirts of Anacortes.

The construction of the refinery will take place in several different steps, the first of which is the clearing and preparing of the site, which will start as soon as possible. In the meantime, process design and negotiations with contractors are proceeding.

PAD Post to Madison

Elihu Madison, manager of the economics department of the Texas Company, New York, will become director of the program division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense on August 16, deputy petroleum administrator Joseph A. LaFortune announced last week.

Trade Briefs

Atlantic Refining Company has licensed catformers to Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation and Douglas Oil Company.

Harry R. Moseley has been appointed Gulf coast division superintendent for Texas Eastern Production Corporation.

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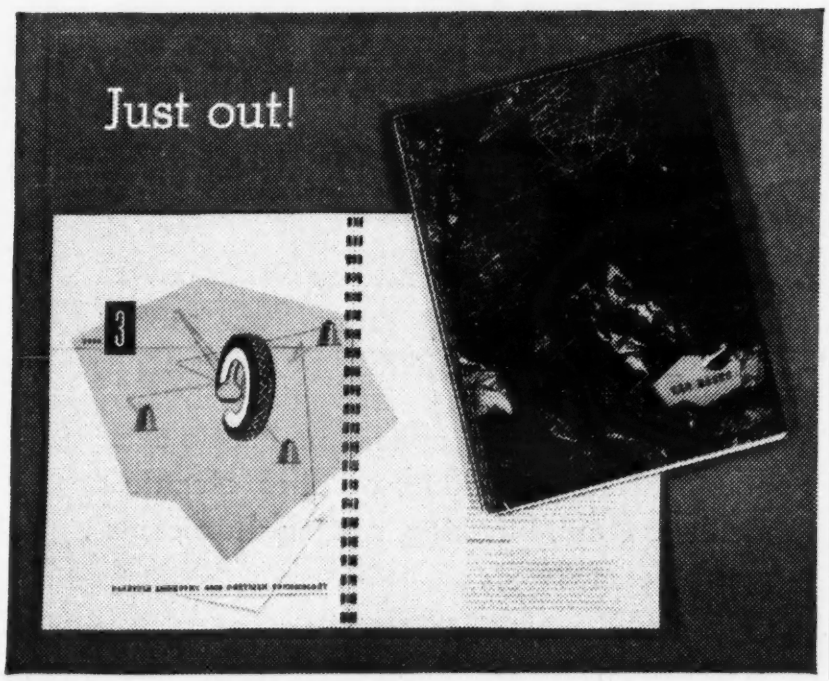

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Coal Chemicals

There were no price changes which effected the index of this market last week. Most of the supply positions of these chemicals remained virtually the same. Some slowness of activity has been noted for various materials due to vacation shutdown. However, many basic chemicals continued to move at reasonably good levels.

The light oils continued to hold a strong market position. No indications of a softening of demand were evident in the market for benzol. Toluol and xylol remained in tight supply, principally through heavy government requirements of toluol for TNT and aviation gasoline production. More interest was centered around the price schedules of these two aromatics, than the tight market position. The possibility of a price increase August 1 for coaltar material was being discussed. Some sources favored an increase now in order to take care of increased costs of raw materials, freight, and labor. On the other hand, some producers did not wish to advance schedules while so much of the output was going to the government and chance of a cutback in defense spending was imminent.

The tar acids were generally moving fairly well for domestic producers. Metaparacresol was a bit short. Some of the high boil cresylics were said to be short. Importers' positions on ADF cresylic varied according to whether or not the importer was selling any acid for government contracts of engine cleaners. Orthocresol was a bit long. Demand for phenol was slightly off. Crude naphthalene was still slow, pyridin a little loose, and phthalic anhydride still fairly tight. There were some signs that the pressure on phthalic would ease up a bit. Demand for styrene was still good.

The American Iron and Steel institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending July 18 was scheduled to be 96.2 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,169,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,092,000 tons produced the previous week, and 2,183,000 tons put out one month ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Producers reported that demand for this aromatic has held up at the same levels. Current activity was said to be satisfactory. Producers were moving their output right along. Prices remained at their previously established levels. No changes in schedules were anticipated for benzol at this time, even if revisions of other light oils take place. Price schedules of coaltar benzol have been boosted to take some additional costs into account since the end of price controls. Toluol and xylol schedules have remained substantially at the same levels as they were all during the control period. Thus, the increases already announced for petroleum toluol and xylol might provide the impetus for higher coaltar prices of these two aromatics.

Cokeoven operators produced 15,447,526 gallons in May, of all grades of benzol, except motor grade, according to the Bureau of Mines. In comparison, April output was 15,428,948 gallons, and production in May of last year totaled 13,454,700 gallons.

The calendar total for the first five months indicates that 77,489,140 gallons were produced by cokeoven operations this year, compared with 74,668,000 gallons put out in the similar period of 1952.

Coaltar—Cokeoven operators produced 71,624,835 gallons of crude in May, as against 68,173,030 gallons in April, and 62,149,000 gallons in May last year, the Bureau of Mines reports.

The May figure brings the cumulative total since January up to 342,060,066 gallons, while production in the first five months of 1952 was 324,878,200 gallons.

Creosote—No changes were noted in this market. Producers said that there was a fair amount of activity, although more business could be done if the opportunity were presented. Prices remained at their previously established levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated at this time.

Cresols—Producers reported that demand for metaparacresol has been good. Some sources said that they were in short supply of these isomers. Most suppliers continued to show a small oversupply of orthocresol. It was said that activity in this market frequently follows the trend of business in phenol; that is when phenol is doing well, orthocresol moves better, and vice versa. Demand from cresylic resins and tricresyl phosphate was taking care of the larger volume market of metaparacresol. Mixed meta-para isomers were still receiving some attention from TCP in connection with the latter's use as a gasoline additive.

Cresylic Acid—The market picture of this tar acid has not changed appreciably in the past week. Domestic producers reported fairly good activity for cresylic acid. Some of the higher boil coaltar acids and some petroleum grades were said to be in short supply.

Importers views of the ADF acid market ranged from relatively quiet to quite good, depending upon individual activity. Some sources were currently enjoying a spark of business from government requirements. Others, who have not gotten in on the aircraft engine cleaner bids, continue to find the market without too much activity. Some hope was still held up by many members of the trade that the recently developed interest in TCP as a gasoline additive might prove to be a large outlet for cresylic acid. It was said that it may take a while for the market to develop. Current prices of ADF acid ranged from 75c. to 90c. per gallon.

Naphthalene—There was no change in the character of the crude naphthalene market. Activity here continued to be relatively dull. Production capacities have been increased to the point where suppliers are able to take care of a much larger demand than is present.

A feature which has added to the lethargic nature of the market for crude material is the long shutdown of one phthalic anhydride producer's plant through the course of a labor dispute. The strike, which has kept the producer out of the naphthalene buying market, has reached a deadlock. Even stand-by operations which were keeping the facilities ready for a quick return to production, have been abandoned. The producer still looks forward to the use of the plant, but it has little hope of reaching an early settlement.

Importers said that there was no change in the market for 78-degree hot-pressed naphthalene. Sales were very slow. The price continued to hover at 3¼c. per pound.

May production of crude naphthalene by cokeoven operators totaled 10,425,343 pounds, compared with April output of 10,514,675 pounds, and production of 9,630,000 pounds during May 1952, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

The May figure brings the cumulative total for the calendar year to date up to 53,371,384 pounds, as against 51,029,500 pounds produced in the corresponding period of last year.

Phenol—No apparent changes were noted in this market. A source said that it was still a little too soon to tell if the recent price decrease would give impetus to natural phenol sales. Two conditions were working against more activity now, it was felt. First, the present season was not judged to be the best selling period by any means. Many consumers, particularly phenolic resin outlets have shutdown for summer vacation periods and regular maintenance repairs. Thus, the potential demand is not as great during

Market Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1952
114.56	114.56	114.10	113.72

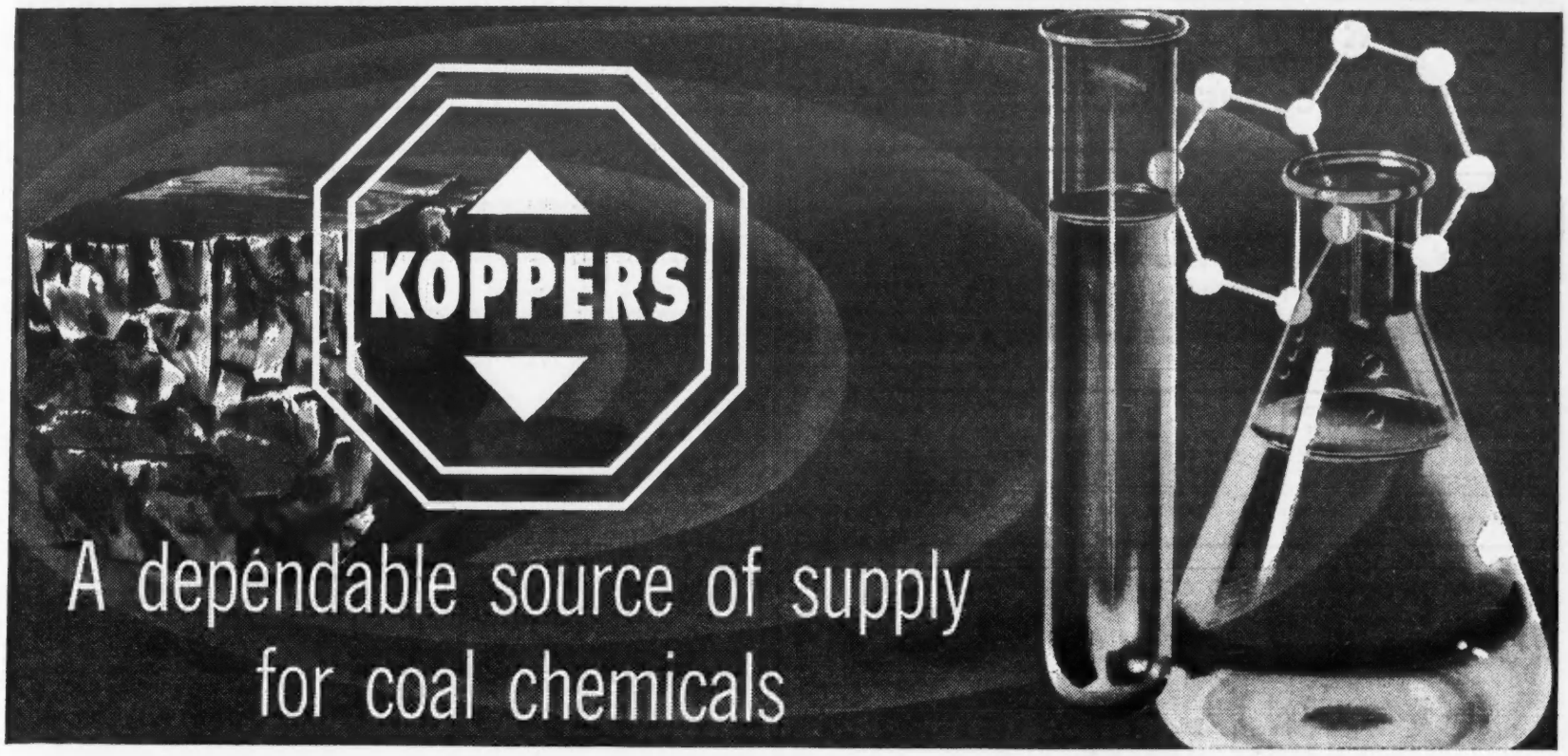
(For Current Prices see page 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operation during the week ending July 18, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,013,953
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	36,647,354
Benzol	gals.	3,505,399
Coaltar	gals.	16,078,483
Creosote oil	gals.	898,077
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,476,956
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	25,073
Toluol	gals.	689,492
Xylol	gals.	183,961

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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the present period. Secondly, inventories of phenol held by consumers were not conducive to buying, during this slow period especially, it was said. Prices formerly quoted were still in effect last week.

Pyridin—Demand for 2-degree material was not particularly strong. Most producers managed to move any excess pyridin they had. However, sometimes export channels were the likeliest prospects for small surpluses.

Most domestic producers have been able to move all of their refined output right along. One source reported that its sales showed a slight improvement last month over the May level. Activity this month has held up fairly well. All in all, a view of the market revealed a slightly loose supply situation, although conditions have not reached the point where things were "sloppy."

Prices quoted were still at $1.15 for less than carlots of drums. No changes in the schedules were anticipated at this time.

Production of refined 2-degree pyridin by cokeoven operators was up 16.4 percent in May over April levels, according to figures from the Bureau of Mines. May production was at 146,978 pounds, while April output was 126,268 pounds. Production in May, 1952, was 124,200 pounds.

The cumulative total for the first five months of the year was 701,579 pounds, as against 592,000 pounds produced in the corresponding period of 1952.

The Bureau report shows that output of crude tar bases in May was 56,858 gallons, on a dry basis, compared with 53,332 gallons in April, and 32,900 gallons in May 1952.

Toluol—The market for this aromatic continued to be in tight supply. Government buying for defense purposes have been high for close to a year. Ever since production got going after last year's steel strike, the arsenals have taken the lion's share of toluol production from coaltar producers. At the same time, aviation gasoline requirements have accounted for a proportionately high amount of petroleum producer's toluol capacity. Industrial consumers in many instances have found the situation too tight to cope with, and have sought substitutes or supplemental supplies for this solvent. The situation has not changed in recent months. In fact, the market seemed to be a bit tighter since government needs were increased for June, July and August. Practically, there is a limit on how tight a market can get. When the demand runs far ahead of available supply, there are no real changes in appearance if demand is subsequently increased. Toluol has long since reached that point, it was felt.

Prices were currently the subject of much interest in this market. A recent upturn of petroleum toluol and xylol prices, which followed the increase of crude oil, started speculation about an increase here. Coaltar toluol and xylol schedules were still at the same levels to which they held during price controls. It was anticipated that any change in coaltar schedules would take place at the beginning of August. August 1 is when petroleum toluol contract prices are set to advance. Since coaltar light oil schedules are based upon the price at time of shipment, it is conceivable that they could be revised August 1 also.

Some producers were inclined to feel that a price advance now was not desirable with so much of production going to defense needs. It was added, that a drastic cut in defense expenditures, would reverse the market picture; thereby bringing on the possibility of returning to a lower price and opening producers up to a chance of a loss in business.

Xylol—Demand for this light oil was still excellent. Producers moved all of their output without any difficulties. An overflow of demand from the tight toluol market has also put a squeeze on xylol supplies. Some industrial consumers switched over to xylol when they could no longer obtain enough toluol for their own output.

Price schedules held to their previously established levels last week. There has been some speculation concerning an advance of coaltar xylol prices since the announcement of an increase for petroleum material. No changes in the schedules were anticipated before petroleum toluol and xylol contract prices go up August 1.

Total output of all grades of xylol produced by cokeoven operators in May, amounted to 775,152 gallons, compared with 801,812 gallons in April, and 733,000 gallons in May 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The May figure brought the cumulative total up to 4,061,873 for the first five months of the year, while 3,826,900 gal-

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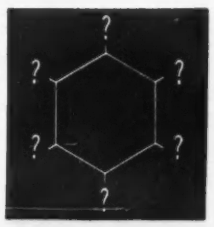

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lons were produced in the corresponding period of last year.

Intermediates

Fumaric Acid—Another source announced that it dropped its prices 5c. last week to meet competition. The current drum price ranged from 32c. to 33c. per pound, depending upon the quantity of the order.

A source reported that demand for fumaric has shown an upturn in the past two months. It was said that the added interest has come largely from the plastic industry.

Phthalic Anhydride—There was no significant change in the picture of this market. Producers have not been completely able to take care of all of the demand. Yet, most consumers have managed to get enough phthalic to keep up their operation schedules. Two factors were currently working towards lessening the tension, it was felt. First, a large producing plant which has been coming into operation was expected to relieve some of the pressure on supplies. Second, the current period was generally a slow sales time.

There have been some signs of demand slowing up already from alkyd resins and plasticizers. Many outlets for alkyds and plasticizers were noting decreases due to vacation shutdowns. Then too, some phthalic producers reported the number of calls for this anhydride have been lessened slightly in the past week or so. However, there was still more than enough demand to take care of production. It was just an indication of some easing of the pressure.

Styrene—Activity in this market has been holding up to a good level. It was said that there was a slight slackening of demand during July, largely due to vacation periods.

A good amount of styrene has been moving in the direction of the rubber industry to take care of R.F.C.'s purchases for the national stockpile. Demand from latex paints has been quite good for the past few months. However, the present vacation season was expected to show some loss in demand for styrene by next month.

Neville Company Expands Its Warehousing Facilities

Neville Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has established warehouse facilities at South Kearny, N. J., and at Toronto and Montreal, Canada. Additional warehouse locations are currently being studied. These new warehouses augment Neville's long-established facilities at Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.

At all of these points, stocks of Neville resins are being maintained and, in addition, stocks of resin solutions and shingle stain oil are carried at South Kearny, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Stocks of the company's "2-50-W Hi-Flash Solvent" are being maintained at Los Angeles and San Francisco for distribution in drums, and in the near future the company expects that this solvent will be warehoused at South Kearny, making available for customers in the New York area local drum and tankwagon delivery service.

Metro-Atlantic Appoints Two to Sales Positions

Metro-Atlantic, Inc., has announced that Everett J. Clark and I. Peters have been appointed members of the firm's sales staff.

Mr. Clark was most recently supervisor of dyeing at the Riverdale Dye Works, Yonkers, N. Y. Before that he was plant superintendent at Richport Dyeing & Finishing Corporation, Puerto Rico. Mr. Clark had also done supervisory printing work for Empire Textile Printers, National Textile Printers, Raytex Dyeing & Printing Company, Textile Dyeing & Printing and Associated Dyeing & Printing Company. Mr. Peters has been associated with the textile processing industry since 1939. He spent three years as chief chemist at Pilgrim Piece Dye Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., and had also been associated with several leading firms in the metropolitan New York area in technical sales capacities. Both will operate from Metro's New York offices.

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DuPont Names Shackelford To Rubber Chemicals Post

The organic chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced the appointment of Francis L. Shackelford, jr., to the newly-created post of assistant sales development manager for the rubber chemicals division. Thomas D. Johnson, sr., who has been serving as manager of the auxiliary section of the dyes and chemicals division, has been named to replace Mr. Shackelford as manager for "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon propellants of the kinetic chemicals division, effective August 1.

Francis L. Shackelford, jr.

Mr. Shackelford joined the duPont organic chemicals department in 1939. Early in World War II, he served as production supervisor at explosives department plants in Gibbstown, N. J.; Kankakee, Ill., and Newport, Ind., and in 1943 was assigned to the company's neoprene plant at Louisville, Ky., as a shift supervisor. He returned to the explosives department shortly thereafter as a senior supervisor at the Wabash River Ordnance Works, Newport, Ind.

From 1945 to 1950, Mr. Shackelford served as production supervisor and chemical engineer in the dyestuffs intermediates section of the Chambers Works, Carney's Point, N. J., after which he joined the sales staff of Kinetic Chemicals, Inc. When the latter became a division of duPont's organic chemicals department in July, 1950, he was named sales manager of the propellents section.

Mr. Johnson joined duPont's organic chemicals department in 1940, served for several years as a technical salesman for dyes and fine chemicals, was named assistant to the technical manager of the fine chemicals department in 1949, and became manager of the auxiliary section of the dyes and chemicals division in June of last year.

Calco Names Raw Materials, Containers Purchases Head

C. C. Randolph, jr., will assume responsibility for raw material and container purchases for the Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J., it has been announced by W. C. Harmon, jr., divisional manager of purchases, American Cyanamid Company. This will be in addition to his other duties as assistant to Mr. Harmon.

Mr. Randolph joined the sales organization of the Barrett Company in 1925, moving to U. S. Tar Company, Matawan, N. J., as president in 1933. He was assistant sales manager of chemical sales for Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company from 1940 to 1943. He joined Calco as assistant manager of the Willow Island, W. Va., plant, and in 1951 was appointed assistant to the manager of purchases, Calco Chemical Division.

Pitts. Coke Names Murphy

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Richard J. Murphy assistant manager of its foreign department, with offices located in the Empire State Building, New York. Mr. Murphy was previously with American Creosoting Company and with the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation as assistant manager of foreign sales of the Barrett Division.

Hilton-Davis Elects Hastie

Election of Ross M. Hastie as divisional vice-president of Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has been announced by James F. Thompson, vice-president of Sterling.

Mr. Hastie has been associated with Hilton-Davis for seventeen years. He joined the company as a mechanical and civil engineer and in 1946 he was appointed director of purchasing. In addition, Mr. Hastie assisted in supervising sales of Hilton-Davie' organic intermediates to pigment and dyestuff manufacturers.

Koppers Tar Products Post Goes to Wheatley

Promotion of B. Otto Wheeley to the position of southern district sales manager for the tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced.

Mr. Wheeley, who had been assistant district manager, with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala., succeeds F. G. Owen, who died June 21. Mr. Wheeley joined Koppers in 1943 as a cadet engineer. Since then hhe had been an administrative assistant, assistant to the district manager and assistant district sales manager. In his new position, Mr. Wheeley will have charge of sales of all the division's products in ten southern states.

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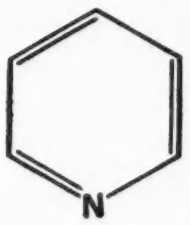

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Pyridine is more stable to oxidation than benzene, tends to undergo substitution rather than additions, but is not as easy as benzene to substitute.

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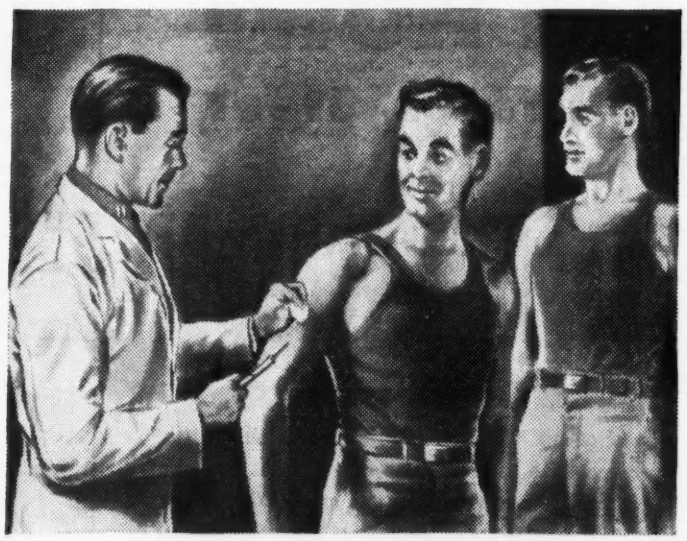

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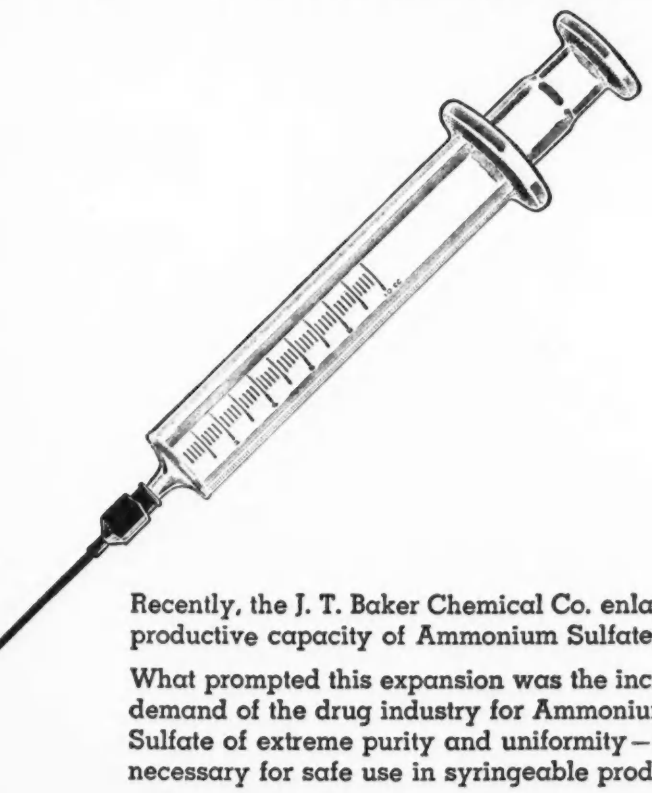

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The price of calcium phytate was advanced 9 cents per pound last week in the first price change in several years. The refined and deodorized and USP grades of castor oil were affected in this market by an overall reduction in castor oil quotations of 1 cent per pound. Edible gelatin prices were recently boosted 2 cents per pound as a result of a rise in raw material costs.

The drugs and fine chemicals market showed little activity otherwise. The trade has generally slowed down for the summer season. Many plants of both producers and consumers alike have been shutting down for vacation periods. There was a persistent rumor in the trade of a possible rise in aspirin prices. It was generally conceded that some sort of a price advance would be justified due to increased manufacturing costs. Whether such a move is under contemplation at the present time, a period of slack demand for the compound, remained to be seen.

In the solvents market, demand appeared to be running generally fair, with a few exceptions. Amyl alcohol and acetate, both synthetic and fermentation, were in fair demand with supplies ample for current needs. Butyl alcohol and acetate were running in fair demand while producers of methylethylketone and methylisobutyl carbinol reported business at good levels. Demand for ethyl alcohol was generally fair, having declined from levels attained during the first quarter of this year. Producers do not foresee any price revisions in most solvents for the balance of the quarter. However, with the possibility of a decreasing supply of refined fusel oil, some trade observers felt that prices on this material might be forced upward in the future.

Trichloro- and perchloroethylene were in fair demand, generally. Consumption of these chlorinated solvents has been noted to have lessened somewhat due to what could be described as a seasonal slackening. Metal degreasing operations account for a substantial amount of these solvents used in addition to the drycleaning industry.

Pentaerythritol was reportedly running at good levels. Producers have failed to experience any pronounced seasonal decline to date, according to reports.

Antibiotics — Demand for antibiotics continued at a fair rate. Consumption of most antibiotics generally slumps in warm weather due to decreased consumer requirements. The price pattern was unchanged with prices holding steady. A great deal of the country's antibiotic production facilities have been put on a standby basis since facilities currently in operation have been turning out sufficient antibiotics to take care of the demand. Increasing consumption of antibiotics in feed mixes has been reported and will most likely constitute one of the major fields of antibiotic use in the future, it was said.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of penicillin and salts totaled 28,972,380,000,000 Oxford units in April compared to 36,140,210,000,000 Oxford units produced during the preceding month. Production of streptomycin in April aggregated 5,368,255 grams compared to 5,232,134 grams produced in March.

Production of dihydrostreptomycin totaled 11,480,274 grams in April compared to the 12,838,046 grams turned out in March, according to the same source.

Calcium Phytate—Effective last week, the price of calcium phytate was advanced 9c. per pound. The current price on this product is 37c. per pound.

Castor Oil—Castor oil prices were reduced 1c. per pound last week. Affected by the price reduction in this market were the refined and deodorized and the USP grades. The current schedule on the former grade was 23½c. per pound in tanks with drum carlots at 1c. per higher and less carlots 1½ cents higher than the tank price. The USP grade was quoted at 22c. per pound in tanks, with the usual drum carlot and less carlot differentials prevailing.

Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 512,250 pounds, as compared with 946,500 the previous week, and 2,029,800 pounds during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 982,000 as against 6,350,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 1,514,400 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 63,289,800 pounds, compared with 83,808,200 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 70,581,900 pounds, as against the 45,425,450 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for this solvent was said to be steady. Supplies were ample for current requirements and prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of ethyl ether, technical and USP, totaled 4,174,169 pounds in April compared to the 4,929,257 pounds turned out in March.

Fusel Oil—With more synthetic alcohol becoming available, it was reported by some observers that production of fermentation alcohol might decrease proportionately with the result that there will be less fusel oil available to consumers. Consequently some quarters in the trade expect an increase in refined fusel oil prices in the future, although this was mostly conjecture at the present time.

Gelatin—Demand for gelatin continued at excellent levels. Producers report that they have little difficulty in moving all current production as a result of the seasonally high consumption of gelatin in ice cream, gelatin desserts and the like. Supplies were about in balance with demand and there was little inventory backlog, according to trade reports. Gelatin usually cannot be produced at as high a rate during the warm weather due to added processing difficulties as during the winter months, it was said.

Due to an increase in raw material costs, pork skin gelatin prices were recently upped 2c. per pound from previously established levels. The current price schedule on gelatin in drum carlots was as follows:—75 Bloom test, 54c. per pound; 150 Bloom test, 61c.; 200 Bloom, 69c.; 225 Bloom, 72c. and 275 Bloom test, 80c. per pound.

Gelatin production according to the Bureau of the Census amounted to 4,445,548 pounds during May compared to 4,493,446 pounds turned out in April and 4,081,523 pounds produced in May last year.

Classified by type, 3,174,268 pounds of edible gelatin were produced in May compared to 3,224,477 pounds turned out in April. Production of technical gelatin totaled 189,577 pounds in May compared to 223,885 pounds in April and 233,515 pounds during May, 1952. Pharmaceutical gelatin production hit 370,091 pounds in May compared to 324,702 pounds in April and 355,586 pounds during May last year. Production of photographic gelatin aggregated 711,612 pounds in May compared to 720,382 pounds in April this year.

Gelatin shipments totaled 4,554,329 pounds in May compared to 4,121,016 pounds shipped in April. Of the former some 3,296,285 pounds of edible gelatin in addition to 184,770 pounds of technical gelatin, 301,713 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 771,561 pounds photo grade were included. By comparison, shipments in April consisted of 2,968,162 pounds of edible gelatin, 181,131 pounds technical grade, 308,137 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 663,586 pounds of photo grade.

Total gelatin stocks at the end of May amounted to 9,536,250 pounds compared to 9,645,031 pounds at the end of April. Stocks at the end of May consisted of 4,889,713 pounds of edible gelatin, 1,069,928 pounds technical grade, 1,037,638 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 2,538,971 pounds of photo grade. Stocks at the end of April consisted of 5,011,730

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Calcium phytate, 9c. per lb.
Gelatin, edible, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, castor, refined and deodorized, 1c. per lb.
USP, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1952
89.30	89.30	89.30	96.27

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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Q. *What are the Roche thiamine products?*

A. There are two: Roche thiamine hydrochloride and Roche thiamine mononitrate. Both exceed minimum U.S.P. specifications.

Q. *For what kinds of products is Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Regular Type, intended?*

A. It is ideally suited for oral products, such as tablets, capsules, dry and liquid nutritive supplements and multivitamin preparations.

Q. *When should Roche thiamine mononitrate be used?*

A. When unusual stability problems occur in dry cereal or pharmaceutical products which are exposed to high humidity conditions in storage. It also may have advantages in certain pharmaceutical products where the pH range is above the safe level for the hydrochloride.

Q. *What about Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Ampul Type?*

A. This original Roche development is specially prepared for use in manufacturing parenteral solutions.

Q. *Can I be sure of a steady supply of Roche thiamine products?*

A. You can. Roche thiamine, always of superb quality, is made by the tons. Roche specializes in the development of vitamins and their manufacture, so you can be assured of a steady supply.

Q. *How are the Roche thiamine products packed?*

A. Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Regular Type, is packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. drums. Smaller quantities in amber, screw cap bottles.

The Ampul Type is sealed under inert gas in wide mouth, screw cap bottles by the Roche G.I.G. (Gassed in Glass) process.

Q. *Why should I buy Roche vitamins?*

A. Because Roche's scientific production control assures you of uniformly highest quality. Because Roche, pioneer in vitamins by the tons, can meet your need for *any* quantity. Because Roche's research laboratories, both in the United States and abroad, are constantly working to bring you the very latest in vitamin development. Because Roche's representatives and technical personnel are always ready to work with you on solutions to your vitamin compounding and packaging problems. Because Roche has vitamin *know-how*.

Q. *What other vitamins can I get from Roche?*

A. Here is the list: various forms of vitamin A acetate and vitamin A palmitate. Ascorbic acid and sodium ascorbate. Riboflavin. Biotin. Niacin and niacinamide. Pyridoxine hydrochloride. *dl*-alpha-Tocopherol, unesterified and acetate.

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pounds of edible gelatin, 1,065,121 pounds technical grade, 969,260 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 2,598,920 pounds of photographic gelatin.

Glycerin—Demand for refined grades of glycerin continued at steady levels. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. Glycerine consumption it was noted, has declined somewhat from levels reached earlier this year. Much of the falling off in demand was attributed to the usual seasonal slack in business generally. Government consumption of glycerin in explosives manufacture and related military uses such as rocket fuel continued to account for some glycerin although producers have relied principally on civilian uses such as in cellophane and alkyd resin manufacture and in the tobacco industry for the bulk of consumption. Prices remain unchanged and were expected to continue so in the immediate future.

Preliminary production of crude glycerin totaled 19,822,000 pounds in May this year compared to 18,798,000 pounds turned out in April. Cumulative production of crude for the period January to May totaled 95,480,000 pounds compared to the 83,507,000 pounds produced in the corresponding period last year.

Glycerin stocks (all grades) at the beginning of May totaled 50,479,000 pounds compared to 48,289,000 pounds at the beginning of April. Stocks at the end of May aggregated 53,261,000 pounds showing a gain as did those at the end of April which amounted to 50,479,000 pounds. Glycerin disappearance for May totaled 18,372,000 pounds compared to 19,772,000 pounds in April. The January-May cumulative total disappearance aggregated 97,069,000 pounds, an excess of 1,589,000 pounds for the period covered over production in that period. For the month of May, production exceeded disappearance by 1,450,000 pounds while in April disappearance by 1,450,000 pounds while in April disappearance had exceeded production by 974,000 pounds.

Glycerin imports in May were down sharply from April totaling 1,607,000 pounds compared to the 3,637,000 pounds landed in April. Glycerin export in May amounted to 275,000 pounds compared to 473,000 pounds shipped out in April. The cumulative export total for the first five months this year amounted to 972,000 pounds compared to the 2,687,000 pounds exported during the corresponding period last year.

Methanol—Demand for methanol was said to be running at steady levels. Supplies were about in balance with current requirements and additional synthetic methanol capacity was expected to come on stream in the not too distant future. The heavy demand for formaldehyde was said to account a substantial proportion of the methanol consumed. Other uses include munitions manufacture and as a component in fuels. Prices on both natural and synthetic methanol were without change.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of natural methanol in April totaled 1,274,880 pounds compared to 1,221,760 pounds produced in March. Synthetic methanol production aggregated 82,792,668 pounds in April compared to 88,146,846 pounds turned out in March.

Milk Powder — The market in nonfat dry milk solids was mostly steady. Lighter production strengthened trade sentiment in most markets although offerings remained liberal for a fair demand. Purchases by the Credit Commodity Corporation from July 2 to 8 inclusive totaled 11,585,219 pounds at 16 cents of spray dried powder and 3,391,848 pounds of roller process at 14c. per pound.

The Department of Agriculture purchased 75,670,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids during May 1953. Purchases totaled 68,465,000 pounds from June 1 through June 24. All of these purchases were made for the purpose of price support.

Manufacturers' sales of total nonfat dry milk solids during May were 104,852,000

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pounds, a decline of 9 percent from the previous month, but a gain of 51 percent from a year earlier. Sales of dry whole milk were 7,242,000 pounds during May, a decline of 6 percent from the previous month and 13 percent from a year earlier.

Selling prices of total nonfat dry milk solids averaged 14.91c. for May, compared with 15.32c. in April, and 16.27c. a year earlier. Prices of spray-dried nonfat milk solids averaged 15.46c. for May, nearly one-third cent less than the preceding month, 1.2c. less than a year earlier, but 2.6c. higher than the five-year average for the month. Prices of roller-dried nonfat milk solids averaged 12.66c. for May, about one-third cent less than in the preceding month and 2.4c. less than a year earlier.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for this polyol was reportedly running at strong levels, considering that industry requirements generally ease during the Summer months. Supplies were about in balance with demand and prices stable. Most observers did not foresee any price change in the immediate future although there have been predictions by some in the trade that when additional PE capacity comes in, prices may decline. Meanwhile, pentaerythritol continues to enjoy a substantial price advantage over glycerin as a raw material in alkyd resin manufacture. This has been considered a strong factor in the mounting consumption of PE in recent years.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of PE in April totaled 5,017,788 pounds compared to 5,144,050 pounds produced in March this year.

Perchloroethylene — Demand for this chlorinated solvent was said to be at steady levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene) totaled 12,296,552 pounds in April compared to 11,574,655 pounds in March.

Propyleneglycol — Demand for propyleneglycol continued steady. With this compound, uses are so diverse that there rarely appears to be any particular seasonal pattern in its use. Current production capacity was said to be sufficient to accommodate industrial requirements barring any major increase due to any new technological development. Prices remained unchanged and none were anticipated in the near future.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of propylneneglycol in April totaled 4,970,216 pounds compared to 5,490,328 pounds in March.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States during January-May, 1953, totaled 3,189,692 short tons, raw value, compared to 3,198,553 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding period last year.

The Department of Agriculture has issued its monthly reported on the status of the 1953 sugar quotas for the various sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market.

The report showed that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas during January-June amounted to 4,316,178 short tons, raw value (partly estimated) as compared with 4,007,765 short tons charged against such quotas during the same period of last year.

The report included sugar from all offshore areas recorded as entered, or certified for entry, through June 30, 1953, sugar marketed by the beet area, and an estimate of the quantity marketed by the mainland cane area.

Sulpha Drugs—The Tariff Commission reported that production of sulpha drugs totaled 388,673 pounds in April compared to 437,020 pounds in March this year.

Trichloroethylene—Demand for this solvent was said to be running at fair levels. Supplies were adequate for current requirements and prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of trichloroethylene in April aggregated 27,195,490 pounds compared to 29,332,603 pounds produced in March.

Geigy Division Opened

M. R. W. Kuhner, president of Geigy (Canada), Ltd., has announced the opening of the new division, Geigy Pharmaceuticals, with offices in Montreal. Geigy Pharmaceuticals will be under the direction of F. H. Wadey.

Magnesium Trisilicate Data Offered

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N.J., has announced that it has issued a chronologically arranged bibliography and product data sheet on magnesium trisilicate USP. Copies of both are available on request, the company announced.

Pfizer's Antibiotic Training To Be Headed by Sullivan

Training programs for the professional sales force of the antibiotic division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., have been placed under the direction of Paul Sullivan, it has been announced by George Guess, sales manager. Mr. Sullivan, formerly district manager for Queens and Long Island in the New York area, has been made director of training so that he will be able to devote all his efforts to the development of the Pfizer detail force. Peter Reynolds, formerly special hospital representative in New Jersey, and Paul Wilson, sales training associate, will assist Mr. Sullivan in the development of sales training programs.

Lafayette Appoints Wright

W. S. Bucke, president of Lafayette Pharmacal, Inc., has announced the promotion of Donald Wright to chief chemist of its private formula division. Prior to his Lafayette appointment, Mr. Wright was associated with several national chains in sales and production.

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Pfizer Announces Chemical Sales Personnel Promotions

Appointment of Malcolm K. Nielsen as western regional chemical sales manager and George E. Mauer as industry manager of medicinal chemical sales for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been announced. Jack D. Langlois succeeds Mr. Mauer as assistant industry manager of medicinal chemical sales.

Mr. Nielsen joined Pfizer as sales representative in the San Francisco area in 1947. He progressively served as assistant industry manager of medicinal chemical sales and industry manager of food and beverage chemical sales at the company headquarters in Brooklyn prior to this appointment.

Mr. Mauer became Pfizer's western area sales representative in 1946. He was named assistant industry manager of medicinal chemical sales in 1952. Mr. Langlois joined Pfizer in 1949 as a sales representative covering the Bronx-Westchester counties area. He had recently been serving as assistant to the industry manager of medicinal chemicals sales.

ASTM Gives Approval To 63 New Standards

The American Society for Testing Materials reported last week that sixty-three new specifications and tests were approved at its recent annual meeting in Atlantic City, N. J. In addition, ASTM reported that revisions in 185 existing tentatives and standards were acted on.

A total of sixty-two specifications and tests that have been published previously as tentative were approved for reference to society letter ballot for adoption as standard. All of these new and revised standards will be published later in the year in the 1953 supplement to the *Book of ASTM Standards.*

Including the 1953 annual meeting actions there are now about 1965 ASTM standards, the society revealed. This compares with the figure twenty years ago of 690 and ten years ago about 1,200.

Foster D. Snell Names Calkin Aid to President

John B. Calkin, New York chemical engineer and consultant, has been named assistant to Dr. Foster D. Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York. Mr. Calkin will also be director of market research.

Mr. Calkin was recently director of the department of industrial cooperation at the University of Maine and secretary of the University of Maine Pulp and Paper Foundation.

Corn Products Adds Snyder

The chemical sales department of Corn Products Sales Company, New York, has announced the appointment of Frank J. Snyder as sales representative. Mr. Snyder will do technical sales work in the New England territory on inositol, glucuronolactone, zein and other products of the division. Since 1947 Mr. Snyder has been employed by the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the Corn Products Refining Company fellowship.

L-Amino Acids Available

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., has announced that it can now furnish any desired quantities of l-amino acids including l-arginine, l-aspartic acid, l-glutamic acid, l-histidine l-lysine, l-phenylalanine and l-tyrosine uniformly labeled with C14. The specific radioactivity for these amino acids is about 0.1 millicurie per millimole.

Glass Container Shipments: May

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during May were 6,808,562, compared with 6,143,037 in April, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 993,040 in May, compared with 929,149 in April; chemicals, 666,847 in May, compared with 876,733 in April, and toiletries, 564,083 in May, compared with 515,594 in April.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during May was 3,694,946, compared with 3,098,702 in April. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 284,716 in May, compared with 315,386 in April; chemicals, 148,787 in May, compared with 138,291 in April, and toiletries, 142,379 in May, compared with 108,659 in April.

CSC Appoints Dr. Mulinos Pharmaceutical Medical Head

A. K. Hamilton, vice-president in charge of product divisions of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of Dr. Michael G. Mulinos as medical director for CSC pharmaceuticals.

After serving as associate professor in pharmacology for many years at Columbia University, Dr. Mulinos left in 1945 to become associate professor of physiology and pharmacology and an associate in medicine at the New York Medical College. Dr. Mulinos served as consultant to several companies, including Interchemical Corporation, New York; Charles B. Knox Gelatine Company, Johnstown, N. Y., and McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York.

Trade Briefs

John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., has received the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, with rank of Knight Commander, from Panama.

Eli Lilly Company has awarded a grant to Prof. Ralph L. Shriner for research at the State University of Iowa on the synthesis of polymers from alpha-amino acids.

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Kidde Labs to Make Atomic Power Plant Design Study

The Atomic Energy Commission has awarded a contract to Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories, Inc., Garden City, L. I., N. Y., to make a design study of "a nuclear power plant for use in an isolated high-cost power area," it was announced simultaneously in Washington and New York last week. The study will concentrate on a nuclear power plant of 30,000 kilowatts capacity. The plant would be a "single purpose" reactor designed to produce power only, and it would use light water as a moderator and as a coolant.

Dr. Karl Cohen, vice-president of the laboratories, described an "isolated high-cost power area" as a place where electrical power is not readily accessible at usual costs. As an example, he cited uninhabited desert areas in the United States where power may be needed for industrial development, or at off-shore locations where conventional fuels will not permit the economical generation of electrical power.

The contract between AEC and the Kidde organization calls for a detailed cost analysis to cover architect-engineer costs, construction and operating costs for a four-year period following start-up of the plant. The contract also specifies that the study point out the effect of site location upon reactor design and power cost. The study will be completed late this year, according to Dr. Cohen.

Parke, Davis New Orleans Manager's Post to Williams

Promotion of Joe B. Williams to New Orleans, La., branch manager for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has been announced by Graydon L. Walker, vice-president and director of United States and Canadian sales and promotion. Mr. Williams will succeed Earl A. Kimzey, who has retired after forty-one years with the firm (OPD, 7/6/53). The new branch manager has been with Parke-Davis over eighteen years, all in the New Orleans territory. For the past year and a half he has served as assistant manager of the New Orleans branch.

Choline Salt Data Published

The market development department of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has issued technical data sheet 453 M-7 on 2-hydroxyethyltrimethylammonium bicarbonate, an industrial grade choline salt. Included are physical properties, specifications, shipping information, chemical properties and suggested uses.

Dow Agricultural Research In Texas Under Dr. Colby

Dr. Robert W. Colby, animal nutritionist of the agricultural chemical research laboratory at the Dow Chemical Company's Midland, Mich., plant, has assumed a new post as director of agricultural research for Dow's Texas Division.

Dr. A. P. Beutel, vice-president and Texas Division general manager, announced Dr. Colby will be in charge of developmental work in animal and poultry nutrition and disease control as well as herbicides at the expanded facilities of Dow's agricultural research department at Lake Jackson, Tex. He will also continue developmental activities now under way in cooperation with college agricultural departments and experiment stations. Dr. Colby joined the Midland laboratory in 1951 and was engaged in research and development on methionine supplementation of livestock and poultry feeds over the past two years.

Sharp & Dohme Appoints

John S. Baker has been named production manager of the new Australian manufacturing plant of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, it has been announced by W. B. Wimpenny, vice-president of Sharp & Dohme, a division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. The Australian plant, located in Sydney, is currently under construction and the beginning of its full-scale operation is planned for 1954. From 1949 to 1953 Mr. Baker was production manager of Tasmanian Division Drug Houses (Australia), Ltd.

Kay-Fries Offers Technical Data

Data on diethyl ethoxymethylene malonate has been made available through a technical bulletin of Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., New York 16. The bulletin contains information on properties and specifications, data on packaging and toxicity, as well as suggested applications and a synopsis of work reported in the literature. The product itself is now available in commercial quantities from Kay-Fries.

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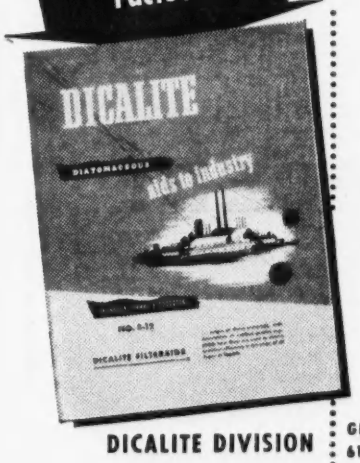

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Fair Trade Gains in Year Are Reviewed by Mermey

Significant gains were recorded for fair trade, in both the courts and the marketplaces during the first year of the McGuire act, Maurice Mermey, director of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, said in Miami Beach, Fla., July 14, the first anniversary of the signing of the act. Speaking at the fifty-fourth annual congress of the National Retail Hardware Association, Mr. Mermey said the "gains more than offset the setbacks."

Giving a box score on court decisions, Mr. Mermey said the first decision upholding fair trade under the McGuire act had come from the United States District Court of New Orleans in the case of Eli Lilly & Co. v. Schwegmann Bros. This decision was reaffirmed this month in a 2-1 ruling by the Fifth Unied States Circuit Court of Appeals in "the first Federal Circuit Court decision upholding the McGuire act," he pointed out. The decision is being appealed by Schwegmann, who will file an application for review by the Supreme Court by the United States.

The California State Supreme Court became the first high state court to rule that the McGuire act restored the effectiveness of the non-signer clause in that state's fair trade law, Mr. Mermey continued. The New Jersey State Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the New Jersey fair trade act. The New York Appellate Court affirmed a lower court ruling favorable to fair trade in General Electric v. Masters, Inc., a case involving questions of constitutionality, the speaker pointed out, adding that two courts have ruled on the controversial Wentling loophole. On the minus side, Mr. Mermey said, the only unfavorable decision of major consequence came from the Georgia State Supreme Court, which held that state's fair trade law to be unconstitutional.

Referring to the recent ruling of Superior Court Judge Walter J. Freund of Newark, N. J., which denied the efficacy of the McGuire act in binding non-signing retailers in interstate commerce transactions, Mr. Mermey noted that other New Jersey courts of the same stature have upheld fair trade under the McGuire act. On the legislative front, Mr. Mermey reported that substantial victories were won in the New York, Tennessee and New Mexico state legislatures, and setbacks, he noted, were received in the legislatures of Vermont and Michigan.

Dried Yeast Conference Planned by USP Aug. 6

The United States Pharmacopeia has scheduled an open conference on dried yeast for 10 a.m., August 6, at the Pharmacopeia Building, 46 Park avenue, New York. Since dried yeast will continue to have pharmacopeial status in USP XV, it was explained, the question has arisen whether the present definition should be extended to cover yeast of other strains than *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. All interested parties are invited to present relevant data on the USP definition and requirements for dried yeast.

Aerosols Manual Issued by CSMA

A manual "Manual for Vendors and Fillers of Aerosols and Pressurized Packages" has been published by the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. The manual is a compilation of recommendations and developments of the committees of CSMA's aerosol division. A limited number of copies are available on request to CSMA, 110 East 42nd street, New York 17. Requests for copies should state the interest in aerosols.

Monsanto Chemical Co. Reports Personnel Shifts

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced appointments in several of its divisions. Heading the list is Lester P. Gamble, who has been named administrative assistant to the production manager of the merchandising division in Columbus, Ohio.

Donald A. Roper has been appointed assistant research director in the Anniston, Ala., laboratories of the phosphate division's research department. The Merrimac division has announced the appointments of several branch sales managers and revision of sales territories. Philip L. Slayton becomes branch manager of the Chicago territory, Daniel P. Shedd will be associated with him. Lloyd D. Shand becomes branch manager for the Ohio territory and Duane M. Feeley has become branch manager in the St. Louis and Texas territories. Roy T. Cowing, at Charlotte, N. C., has been assigned the territory comprising Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and sections of West Virginia and Maryland. The New York district under Thomas Gogan, will cover New York, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and parts of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The Texas division has announced the promotions of Dr. K. M. Taylor, Dr. H. M. Walker, Dr. W. F. Hamner and W. F. Yates from section leaders to group leaders in the research department.

US Revenue Returns Increased During May

Collections of internal revenue during May, 1953, totaled $6,010,385,663.66, as compared with $5 430.816,883.85 in the corresponding month of 1952, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	May	
	1953	1952
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$1.542.758.35	$1.057.855.46
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	136.781.168.71	112.781.725.31
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	15.722.181.75	14.760 '0379.
Gasoline	74.158.118.25	58.622 885.66
Lubricating oils	6.818.579.16	5.406 816.58
Matches	760.708.25	522 503.04
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	47.902.89	78 455.04
Silver bullion sales or transfers stamp tax	18.158.88	462.22
Sugar	7.928.485.43	7 207.224.69
Toilet preparations, excise tax	9.286.470.90	9.174.622.87
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2.299.463.35	2.506.300.80

NSF Names Hoff Counsel

Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, last week announced the resignation of William A. W. Krebs, jr., as General Counsel of the foundation and the appointment of William Jay Hoff, former assistant to the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and assistant administrator of the Defense Production Administration, to the post. Mr. Krebs will become associate professor of law at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology School of Industrial Management. He will also serve as legal consultant to the Arthur D. Little, Inc. Cambridge, Mass.

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API Challenges Claims Of Excessive Oil Stocks

Claims before a house committee hearing in Washington that the oil industry's current inventories are excessive and substantially above those of last year were challenged last week by Frank M. Porter, president of the American Petroleum Institute. In a statement issued in New York, Mr. Porter declared that the basis of comparison "is anything but realistic; and as a result, a distinctly unfair impression is being created in the public's mind."

"In May, 1952, he explained, the refining segment of the industry was hit by a severe strike. To keep the American people from being deprived of essential products and services, more than 50,000,000 barrels of refined products were withdrawn from storage during the strike period.

"Inventories were reduced to low—almost dangerously low—levels. Therefore, to compare today's level of refined inventories with those of one year ago and say they are much, much higher is literally a true statement in one sense, but in actuality is only a half-truth. It completely ignores factors which should not and cannot be disregarded."

The API President said a much fairer comparison of current inventories would be between a pre-strike 1952 date, and a corresponding date for 1953. When this is done, he said, the following comparisons are revealed:—Crude oil days supply available in storage, 1952, 13 days; 1953, 14.4 days; clean products (gasoline kerosine and distillates including home heating fuel oils), 1952, 28.1 days; 1953, 27.7 days; residual fuel oil, 1952, 12.9 days; 1953, 13.9 days.

Parke, Davis to Construct Laboratory, Office in Chile

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced plans for the construction of a new combination manufacturing laboratory and branch office in Santiago, Chile.

W. R. Jeeves, vice-president and director of overseas operations, said approximately 125,000 square feet of property had been purchased eight miles from the center of Santiago for the new facilities. Negotiations were completed by W. H. Bundesen, assistant to the vice-president, who recently returned from Chile.

Construction work will begin within the next three months, and the laboratory is scheduled to produce the full-line of Parke-Davis pharmaceuticals by the middle of next year. Floor area of the modern, one-story structure will be approximately 37,500 square feet. Complete offices, production laboratory, shipping facilities and finished stock warehouse will be incorporated into the new building. The building will be the fifth new Parke-Davis facility in Latin America during the past year.

Lazier to Sprague Electric As V. P., Technical Director

Dr. Wilbur A. Lazier, director of chemical research and development for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., since 1948, has left the Brooklyn concern to become a vice-president and technical director of the Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass. He had been a member of the Pfizer board since 1951.

Dr. Lazier was a member of the experimental station of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. from 1925 to 1944, where he was in charge of work on the high presure synthesis of methanol and higher alcohols, the catalytic reduction of long-chain fatty acids and the development of nylon intermediates. In 1944 he became the first director of the Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., serving in that post until 1948, at which time he joined Pfizer.

HEW Post to Luikart

Fordyce W. Luikart, chief of the examining and placement division of the Civil Service Commission, has been named deputy director of administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mr. Luikart, who served as staff director of the President's advisory committee on government organization for the past few months, will be deputy to Rufus E. Miles, Jr., director of administration for the department.

Surface Active Agent Information Sheet Offered by Carbide & Carbon

"Tergitol Dispersant NPX," a non-ionic surface-active agent, said to have outstanding detergent, dispersing, and emulsifying properties, is described in a new six-page technical information sheet released by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

The bulletin includes information on physical properties, shipping data, solubility characteristics, wetting power, stability and compatibility, physiological action, and applications. Many suggested formulations are given.

"Tergitol NPX" is reportedly finding ready acceptance for the formulation of detergents and cleaners, textile specialties, insecticide and herbicide concentrates, metal cleaners, and numerous specialty products. It is also finding wide application in textile processing, particularly in scouring and wetting operations and in leather processing for backwetting, deliming, and degreasing. Copies of this new technical bulletin, No. F-8156, are available from Carbide & Carbon at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Merrell Names Ritter Ad Director

Philip Ritter, 3rd, has been named director of advertising of Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Ritter was formerly vice-president of Fred Smith & Co. and itas advertising agency division, Philip Ritter Company.

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ACENAPHTEEN—4 bbls, Rotterdam
ADIPIC ACID—42 bgs, J M Baird Co, Rotterdam
ALCOHOL, OLEYL—57 dms, Liverpool
ALPHAPICOLINE—13 dms, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM OXIDE—80 bgs, Mundus Chemical Products, Hamburg
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—100 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
ANILIN DYES—19 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
5 cans, Credit Suisse, Rotterdam
1 dm, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
48 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
125 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
45 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
2 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
ANTHRAQUINONE POWDER—113 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—60 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
60 kgs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ORE—1,506 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
1,455 bgs, J W Hampton Jr, Antofagasta
OXIDE—400 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
REGULUS—470 cs, Split
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs Hanover Bank Port Sudan
350 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
352 bgs, Bank of New York, Port Sudan
256 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—22 bgs, R P Goedert, Genoa
1,280 bgs, Beira
BALSAM OIL—3 dms, C E Griffith Co, Puerto Cortes
BARBASCO ROOT—885 bls H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
BEESWAX—48 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
21 bgs, Robinson Wagner Co, Port Au Prince
90 blks, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
16 bgs, H H Pike Havana
32 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp Ciudad Trujillo
BERGAMOT OIL—8 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Marseille
BERYLLIUM ORE—502 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Casablanca
BISMUTH METAL—1¼ cs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Split
BROOM ROOT—20 bls Vera Cruz
BUCHU LEAVES—11 b'ls, S B Penick & Co, Capetown
CADMIUM—200 cs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Genoa
110 cs, Metal Transport Corp, Genoa
60 cs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Yokohama
CALCIUM CYANIDE—50 dms, Leviant & Co, Antwerp
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CARAWAY OIL—4 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
209 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J H Forbes, Rotterdam
150 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBAZOL—67 bbls, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—125 bgs Wax & Rosin Products, Parnahiba
626 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Parnahiba
938 bgs, F Henjes, Pernahiba
55 bgs, Forvent Co, Fortaleza
7 bgs, Public National Bank, Hamburg
438 bgs, Hamburg
CASEIN—750 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials, Copenhagen
CASSIA—72 bls, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
429 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
188 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
80 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
84 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
165 bls, M J Golembeck, Rotterdam
155 bls, A G Dunn Rotterdam
126 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hong Kong
350 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hong Kong
230 bls, National City Bank, Rotterdam
82 bls, Corn Exchange Bank, Rotterdam
3,923 pkgs, Rotterdam
579 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,615 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Lisbon
1,000 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Cabedelo
800 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
OIL—226 tons, Bunge Corp, Recife
155 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Lobito
100 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Recife
CELERY SEED—200 bgs, Mincing Corp, Bombay
330 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
340 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Bombay
165 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
34 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
17 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
43 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
47 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseille
80 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
35 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
83 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
165 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
CELLULOSE ACETATE—3 bgs, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Liverpool
CHLORAL HYDRATE—10 dms, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
CHROMIC ACID—100 dms, Foreign Shipping Service, Rotterdam
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—4 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—1 dm, Polak & Schwarz, Colombo
QUILLS—200 bls, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor Colombo
CLAY—14 bbls, Transmares Corp, Rotterdam
COALTAR ACIDS—14 dms, Perry Ryer & Co, Hull
DYES—36 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
12 cks, Interchemical Corp, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—425 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
346 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
470 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Kristiansund
220 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
LIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
100 dms, Whitmoyer Lab, St Johns
COPAL GUM—83 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
1,000 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
86 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—1,268 bgs, Louis Furth, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, Barcelona
CREOSOTE—80 dms, Perry Ryer & Co, Hull
CRESYLIC ACID—397 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
50 dms, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—1,464 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
142 bgs, Callao
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
DIGITALIS SEED—13 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
DIMETHYLXANTHIN—10 cks, Antwerp
DIVI DIVI—1,197 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Puerto Plata
EARTH COLOR—1,110 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Rotterdam
900 bgs, T H Deutz, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—31 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
FENNEL OIL—8 cs, George Lueders & Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, State Export Co, Agadir
2,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Agadir
FUEL OIL—213,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
24,174 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
86,395 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
52,290 bbls, Port Petroleum Corp, Curacao
71,340 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Curacao
15,904 tons, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
GALL OX—10 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
GELATIN—100 cks, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
55 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
400 dms, P Leiner & Sons, Newport Mon
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Algiers
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—7 cs, D J Ambrosio, Antwerp
GINGER—168 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
168 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
56 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
60 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Kingston
17 bgs, J A Manton, Kingston
GLUE—5 bgs, British Glues & Chemicals, Liverpool
200 bgs, Liverpool
BONE—571 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—195 bls, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
229 bls, H Remis, Ciudad Trujillo
231 bls, Gillespie & Co, Maracaibo
GLYCERIN—92 dms, Fehr Bros, Casablanca
418 dms, Frank Fehr & Co, Bombay
290 dms, Fehr Bros, Bombay
70 dms, Fehr Bros, Marseille
207 dms, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Hamburg
104 dms, Antwerp
400 dms, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, C Pettinoss, Colombo
50 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Bremen
GYPSUM—23,966 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
250 bgs, Hammil & Gillespie, Liverpool
9,600 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—7 dms, Calabrian Co, Rotterdam
23 bgs, Calabrian Co, Rotterdam
HYDROXYCITRONELLAL—1 dm, George Lueders & Co, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—60 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IRON BLUE—6 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—22,736 lbs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
90 bgs, Liverpool
870 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
1,305 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
90 bgs, Liverpool
ISONICOTINIC ACID HYDRAZIDE—3 cks, Gyma Laboratory, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—54 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
184 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
330 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
94 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
248, bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
KIESERITE—4,000 bgs Purepac Corp, Bremen
KOLA NUTS—290 bgs, Granath Trading Co, Lagos
LAVENDAR FLOWERS—30 bls, Meer Corp, Marseille
LEATHERMEAL—1,500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Hull
LIME OIL—44 cs, Barclay's Bank, Georgetown
LITHIUM FLUORIDE—11 cks, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, Reheis Co, Hull
SULPHATE—908 bgs, Sterling Chemical Corp, Bremen
MANGROVE BARK—4,250 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
2,724 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MANIOC FLOUR—2,416 bgs, Brown Bros, Marseille
MARJORAM—40 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
MENTHOL—25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
MIRCANTHUM HAYATA OIL—10 dms, Melanol Corp, Keelung
MOLASSES—450 tons W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—460 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
600 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—1,333 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
2,096 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Visakhapatnam
1,457 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Visakhapatnam
NAPHTHALENE—1,500 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Antwerp
2,680 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,668 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
3,324 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPTHOL—1 dm, General Dyestuffs Corp, Rotterdam
16 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
18 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
16 dms, A E Nydegger, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—30 bbls, Republic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
12 bbls, Meyer Shipping Co, Bremen
48 dms, J R Wayne, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—20 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Liverpool
OITICICA OIL—100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
398 dms, Parnahiba
25 dms, Cleveland Trust Co, Tarragona
50 dms, Credit Sussie, Tarragona
50 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
75 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
50 dms, Credit Sussie, Seville
73 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
67 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Sicily
ORRIS ROOT—72 bgs, Leghorn
PALM OIL—308 tons, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—10 crts, Antony Gibbs & Co, Dar es Salaam
2 cs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Dar es Salaam
6 crts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
22 cs, Siber Hegner & Co, Colombo
PAPAVERINE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, J Maas, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Antwerp
635 bgs, Alicante
PEATMOSS—2,800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
4,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
3,200 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
910 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
650 bls. C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PECTIN—96 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER—80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
40 bgs, Superintendence Co, Cochin
98 bgs, G H Winram, Singapore
40 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
40 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
40 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
227 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
40 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Bombay
40 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bombay
40 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
40 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
115 bgs, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Bombay
PETITGRAIN OIL—17 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
195,160 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—4,480 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
2,755 bgs, Rotterdam
PHTHALOCYANINE GREENS—3 dms, Hansborg & Co, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—30 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
PIRETRO FLOWERS—15 bls, B Penick & Co, Puna
POLLACKLIVER OIL—110 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
51 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—67 bbls, Rohner Gehrig, Split
30 bgs, A V Berner, Hamburg
5 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
175 bgs, Antwerp
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
POTASH ALUM—30 dms, Leading Fwds, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
400 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—795 bgs, Parke Davis, Bombay
71 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
232 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
333 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
365 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
710 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,847 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
QUINIDIN SULPHATE—9 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
RESIN—20 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
28 cs, S B Penick & Co, Trieste
RHUBARB ROOT—20 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
ROSEWOOD OIL—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
SAFFRON—68 bls, S B Penick & Co, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Louis Furth, Dubrovnik
108 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Dubrovnik
46 bls, Leghorn
SAGO FLOUR—159 bgs, Chemical Bank, Singapore
SALICYLAZOSULPHAPYRIDINE—11 kgs, Pharmacia Laboratory, Gothenburg
SANDALWOOD—38 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—7 bls, S B Penick & Co, Puerto Cortes
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—25 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Kobe
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Capital Shellac Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
600 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Raili Bros, Calcutta
SERPENTARIA ROOT—10 cs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Bombay
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE—177 dms, Bank of Athens, Hamburg
TETRTHYDRATE—1,200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE ANHYDROUS—4,000 bgs, Rotterdam
TALC—3,050 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—525 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TANNIC ACID—38 dms, N Y Color & Chemicals, Havre
TAR ACID—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
TARTAR—2,472 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
TEXAPON—33 dms, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
THEOBROMINE—321 dms, Maywood Chemical Co, Hull
THYME LEAVES—103 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
70 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—12 dms, Gumpert Metals Corp, Newport, Mon
TRAGACANTH GUM—31 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshahr
70 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Khorramshahr
10 cs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—308 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRIMETHYLXANTHIN—40 cks, Antwerp
TURMERIC—146 bgs, M J Golombeck, Port Au Prince
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—1,200 bgs, Standard Ultramarine & Color Co, Hull
UMBER—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
UREA—200 bgs, Liverpool
SYNTHETIC—13,300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VALERIAN ROOT—60 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
VALONEA CUPS—2,685 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Canakkale
1,542 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—800 bgs, Vanadium Corporation of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, First National Boston, Marseille
13 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
33 cs, P H Petry, Marseille
46 cs, F Huber & Co Marseille
WOLFRAM ORE—200 bgs, Holland Whitehall Inc, Rotterdam
WOOL GREASE—105 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
144 dms, Hudson Shpg Co, Nagoya
26 dms, Adelaide
ZINC OXIDE—6 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—4,135 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
EARTH COLOR—440 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Bremen
FISHMEAL—5,000 bgs, State Export Co, Agadir
9,694 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Agadir
IRON OXIDE—1,471 bgs, Malaga
MANGANESE ORE—480 tons, Simba Corp, Itacoatiara
OLIVE OIL—645 dms, First National Baltimore, Tarragona
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
400 bls, Transphere Trdg Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,368 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
TALC—225 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

Charleston

ASBESTOS FIBER—640 bgs, Beira
FISHMEAL—10,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Walvis Bay

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Westco Products Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—317 bgs, Harry S Kolb, Buenos Aires
CHILLIES—200 bgs, Consolidated Grocers, Kobe
50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
COPRA—1,112,000 lbs, American Trust Co, Cebu
334 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
464 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Zamboanga
CAKE—6,270 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
FENNEL SEED—45 bgs, K A Export Co, Bombay
FORMIC ACID—100 cbys, L H Butcher Co, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—1,670 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Antwerp
920 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE — 25 cs, Universal Sales Corp, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—540 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
502 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
500 bls, W R Grace Co, Bremen
1,000 cs, H V Nootbaar Co, Bremen
PEPPER—50 bgs, Huggins Young Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Ben Hur Products Inc, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—22,675 tons, The Texas Co, Sidon
15,047 tons, General Petroleum Corp, Umm Said
18,038 tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
44,409 tons, Standard Oil Co of Calif, Ras Tanura
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Van Camp Sea Food Co, Yokohama
60 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Westco Products Co, Rotterdam
UREA—1,300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

Newport News

PEATMOSS—400 bls, W M Stone & Co, Bremen

Norfolk

FISHMEAL—4,000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Agadir
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,620 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY ORE—716 bgs, Antofagasta
OXIDE—500 bls, Glasgow
BERYLLIUM ORE—3,140 bgs, Chemical Bank, Ilheus
718 bgs, Lisbon
CHINA CLAY—3,820 tons, Fowey
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Glasgow
FLUORSPAR—1,970 tons, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—1,400 bgs, Wilhelmsen
MANGANESE ORE—1,102 tons, Lavino Shpg Co, Coquimbo
504 bgs, London
NEATSFOOT OIL—27 dms, Wellington
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—7,200 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,146 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
110,178 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
240,376 bbls, Gif Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
108,321 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
350,981 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
212,254 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
240,274 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
104,278 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
121,490 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
RAPESEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
UREA—478 bgs, Gothenburg
VANILLA BEANS—5 cs, Tradesman National Bank, Hamburg
18 cs, Girard Trust Co, Havre
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—35,197 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—999 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
199 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
BONEMEAL—641 tons, Consolidated Commercial Industries, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,586 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CASEIN—420 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—200 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
COPRA—300 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Castanas
500 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
750 tons, Bank of California, Davao
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Lind Fors Chemical Co, Chimbote
246 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
FRUCTOSE—5 dms, Baxter Laboratory, Yokohama
GYPSUM—8,696 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, Wheeler & Miller, Port of Spain
PEPPER—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tandjong Priok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—106,246 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POTATO STARCH—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Copenhagen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—3,572 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATETETRAHYDRATE—600 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
SPERM OIL—15 dms, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
TRICHLOROTHYLENE—10 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—190 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool

Bids Wanted

Calcium carbide, 55,000 lbs., technical grade, inv. 723-P3, July 23, Navy Purch. Office, 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

Chlorine, liquid, for period from Aug. 1, 1953 through July, 1954, inv. 1, July 24, Parks Air Force Base, Calif., Contracting Office.

Dye, 95,377 lbs., red, for colored smoke mix, inv. 1B, July 23, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

Limestone, ground, 435 tons, fertilizer, 100 tons, inv. 1, July 22, Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, Ind.

Paint, 5,940 gals. enamel, dipping rust inhibiting, inv. X-4, Aug. 3, Frankford Arsenal, Phila., Pa., Attn: Procurement Office; paint and enamel (8 items), inv. 1, July 22, Anniston Ordnance Depot, Anniston, Ala.; turpentine, 1,320 gals. gum spirits, inv. NY-3D-48999, July 22, General Services Adm., Bldg. 41, Denver, Colo.; paint primer, 500 gals., Metal, 72 gals. white enamel, inv. CIVENG-4, July 23, Corps of Engineers, 830 W. Broadway, P. O. Box 59, Louisville, Ky.; 735 gals. white lead base, inv. NY-3-D-48997, July 24, General Services Adm., P. O. Box 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Resin, 5,000 gals. vinylidene resin, inv. 520-2-54, July 27, Phila. Naval Shipyard, Supply Dept., Phila. 12, Pa.

Wax, 3,200 gals., 664 lbs., floor, liquid and paste, inv. 3G-32221-R, July 24, General Services Adm., Business Service Ctr., Wash., D. C.

Cleaner for Enamelers Offered by Detrex Corp.

A new metal cleaner, formulated for use in the vitreous enameling industry, has been developed by Detrex Corporation, Mich. Described as a medium-high alkaline compound containing very high wetting and penetrating properties, the new cleaner has been trade-named 'Detrex 63."

One of its outstanding assets, according to Detrex officials, is its ability to emulsify large quantities of mineral oils and greases and keep them in a state of suspension. Sales of the new metal cleaner will be handled by the newly organized enameling section of Detrex's chemical processing division, headed by William H. Webb, managing consultant.

In operating tests of "Detrex 63" it was discovered that in an aqueous solution of from six to eight ounces per gallon it may be boiled continuously without any depreciable effect on the concentration of the compound in solution. When used by vitreous enamelers, the new cleaner is particularly recommended for work requiring removal of non-pigmented drawing and stamping compounds, mineral and vegetable oils and grease, and quenching oils from ferrous parts prior to the enameling operation.

Aldehydes Data Offered by Carbide

A new thirty-six page book describing aldehydes has been published by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. This book discusses in detail the fourteen aldehydes that are now sold in commercial quantities by the company. Information on other aldehydes that are available in research quantities is also included. Uses and suggested applications for the aldehydes, their physical properties, shipping data, specifications, test methods, constant-boiling mixtures, and a list of selected references to aldehydes in the technical literature are covered. Copies of this new book, "Aldehydes" (F-5278), are available from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Sodium Tripolyphosphate Used in Cement Making

New use of sodium tripolyphosphate is increasing production for wet process cement manufacturers, according to Victor Chemical Works, Chicago. Results have been confirmed in a modern wet process cement plant where addition of 110 pounds (0.1 percent) of sodium tripolyphosphate to 55 tons of dry clay made it possible to reduce the moisture content of the slurry 10 to 15 percent and resulted in a 7 percent increase in cement production, from 2,140 barrels per day, to 2,300, Victor said.

Obituaries

Dr. Cole Coolidge

Dr. Cole Coolidge, director of the chemical department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and a member of the company's research staff since 1923, died in Baltimore, Md., July 11. He was fifty-six years old.

Dr. Coolidge was closely connected with the research which led to the development of nylon and neoprene synthetic rubber. Three years after joining duPont, he was made a research group leader and later was named assistant director of the experimental station in Wilmington. In 1939 he became assistant director of the chemical department and its director in 1951.

F. Harris Nichols

F. Harris Nichols, retired vice-president of what is now General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died July 12 in Greenwich, Conn. He was eighty-one years old.

Mr. Nichols began his career with the Nichols Chemical Company, a family business that later became General Chemical Company. He retired in 1950.

Frederick N. Round

Frederick N. Round, assistant secretary-treasurer of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., died July 11 in Buffalo. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. Round joined the firm as assistant traffic manager, later became traffic manager and in 1948 assumed the position he held at the time of his death.

Dr. Erwin Brand, associate professor of biochemistry at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, died July 12 in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. He was sixty-two years old.

Early C. Eastman, a chemical engineer for Standard Oil Development Company, New York, died July 12 in Plainfield, N. J.

Meyer A. Feinberg, New York pharmacist who was formerly president of the New York Retail Druggists Association and chairman for ten years of the professional relations committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, died July 14 in New York. He was sixty-four years old.

Dr. Frank B. Fisk, retired control director of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., died July 10 in New York. He had been with the company thirty-nine years.

Dr. Muriel P. Monro, a research chemist with the department of hematology at Jefferson Medical College, died July 12 in Philadelphia.

Luther T. H. Schaaf, president of Rust Stal Chemical Paint Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died July 11 at Rocky River, Ohio. He was fifty-four years old.

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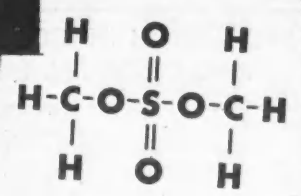
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Breon Appoints Smith Regional Sales Manager

Spencer W. Smith has been appointed regional sales manager in northeastern United States for George A. Breon & Co., New York. Mr. Smith, who will maintain headquarters in Rensselaer, N.Y., replaces C. B. Drolsbaugh, retired.

Appointment of David A. Kingstone and Lawrason L. Crane as divisional sales managers has also been announced by the company. They will assist Mr. Smith in directing Breon's sales activities in the area extending from Maine to southern Virginia. Mr. Smith was assistant regional sales manager supervising sales in the Philadelphia region, prior to being promoted to his present position. He joined Breon in 1945. Mr. Kingstone came to Breon in 1951 and is now responsible for sales in metropolitan New York. Mr. Crane has represented the firm in Knoxville, Tenn., since 1951, and is presently directing sales in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

FTC Dismisses Without Prejudice Complaint Against Wildroot Co.

Dismissal without prejudice of the complaint against Wildroot Company, Buffalo, N. Y., charging it with unlawful payments of advertising and other allowances, has been announced by the Federal Trade Commission. The complaint charged that the respondent violated section 2(d) of the Clayton act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman act, by paying advertising and other promotion allowances to certain of its customers in the drug trade while failing to make such allowances available on proportionally equal terms to all of its other customers competing in the sale and distribution of "Wildroot" hair preparations.

Warner-Chilcott Labs Plant Addition Nearing Completion

Installation of equipment began this month at the newly-elected plant addition for the Warner-Chilcott Laboratories Division of Warner-Hudnut, Inc., at Morris Plains, N. J., and the facilities are expected to be in operation the latter part of September, it has been announced.

Design, engineering and construction of the project are being carried out by Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc. It will more than double plant faciilties and, as a result, the company will substantially increase the production of ethical and proprietary drug preparations.

Feature of the plant will be the packaging department, which will occupy the entire front section of the first floor. A U-shaped production layout will be used for the flow of processed materials. Other facilities include a separate single-story concrete block building providing 1,200 additional square feet of space for storage and garage facilities; and a new sewage disposal plant designed to handle industrial wastes from both the existing and new plant buildings.

McNeil Labs Names Madison

Dr. William L. Madison has been appointed manager of the pharmaceutical development department of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Trade Briefs

W. J. Tormey has become vice-president and director of sales and advertising of Los Angeles Soap Company.

Drexel Institute of Technology has received a $25,000 grant from the Rose Publicker and Harry Publicker Trust.

Lehn & Fink Key Technical Services Post to Klarmann

Dr. Emil G. Klarmann has been appointed vice-president in charge of technical services, it has been announced by Edward Plaut, president, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York.

Dr. Klarmann has been chief chemist and vice-president for Lehn & Fink Products Corporation including Lehn & Fink Division, Tussy and Dorothy Gray, for more than twenty-five years. As head of technical services, Dr. Klarmann's new duties will be to study the needs of the entire field of professional medical products, and to translate those needs into finished products that are tailored to the exacting requirements of the medical profession.

In addition to his new responsibilities, Dr. Klarmann will continue to represent Lehn & Fink in liaison with various government agencies for all Dorothy Gray, Tussy and Lehn & Fink drug products. He will move his office from Bloomfield, N. J., to the Lehn & Fink home office in New York.

Rayonier Advances Johnson

Emanuel J. Johnson has been appointed purchasing agent for the southeast area of Rayonier, Inc., according to an announcement made by William E. Breitenbach, vice-president in charge of production.

In this new position, Mr. Johnson will be responsible for all Rayonier purchasing in the southeast. He will make his headquarters at Rayonier's newly announced southeast area office in Jesup, Ga. Mr. Johnson has been associated with Rayonier since 1937.

Water Pollution Control Expenses By US Cities in First Quarter Told

The nation's municipalities have invested about thirty-one million in water pollution control projects during the first quarter of 1953, the Public Health Service announced last week in its quarterly report on sewage treatment construction. Contracts have been awarded for 119 sewage treatment projects designed to keep harmful wastes out of rivers, lakes and other waterways. Of these, sixty-one are for construction of new sewage treatment plants, forty-eight for enlargement or improvement of existing plants, and ten for construction of interceptor sewers.

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, PHS Surgeon General, said the thirty-one million investment represents a slight increase over last year's expenditures for the comparable period "but is far below the amount needed to conserve the nation's clean water resources." The PHS report is based on data obtained from all the state water pollution control agencies, construction reports of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, and other construction news sources.

West Virginia Pulp Sales Position Goes to Colebaugh

David C. Colebaugh, jr., research chemist in the Nuchar research laboratory of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company in Tyrone, Pa., has been assigned to the Chicago sales staff of the company's industrial chemical sales division.

In his new position, Mr. Colebaugh will assist John Zieserl, manager of the Chicago sales office, in servicing the company's active carbon, tall oil and lignin accounts in the midwest. He will begin his new duties August 1.

Mr. Colebaugh has spent more than seven years in all phases of active carbon research and development since coming with the company in 1945. He has traveled extensively throughout the country demonstrating technical applications of active carbon in the water purification field. Mr. Colebaugh was associated with Hercules Powder Company before joining West Virginia.

Furfuryl Alcohol Data Offered

The Quaker Oats Company's, chemical department, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, has issued Bulletin No. 205, which gives information on the uses and handling of furfuryl alcohol. Copies may be obtained by writing the company.

Trade Briefs

Harry J. Lehman, president of the Wildroot Company, has been appointed a vice-chairman of the Community Chest appeal in Buffalo, N. Y.

Eli Lilly & Co. has offered a grant to Louisiana State University School of Medicine for study of the action of cardiac drugs.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business activity was moderate in the botanical drug market, although a number of items were still moving rather slowly. Demand for almost all seeds and spices, on the other hand, was extremely slow. Buyers failed to show any great interest and it was thought that this status would continued for at least the balance of the month. Price advances were less numerous than declines but slightly outweighed them in value. The index edged upward .01 point to stand at 109.00.

Black pepper recovered ground lost earlier. Sarawak offerings for July and August shipment were at lower levels, this factor helping to bring about gains. Some marketers at the midweek were reluctant to quote future shipment prices, because of the small quantity available. Red peppers were steady, with the exception of Japanese hontaka, which declined. Heavier arrivals of cloves in domestic ports brought declines in both Ceylon and Zanzibar. Trading was quiet in mace, and Siauw No. 1 was down. Ceylon cinnamon moved upward. The current tight supply situation in this spice was not expected to ease until August shipments arrived. Danish mustard seed was also advanced in price, while the list of spices reduced included cassia, ginger and nutmeg.

Vanilla beans maintained a strong position and a firm price schedule. Estimates that the Madagascar crop will be considerably lower than normal have convinced dealers that the current shortage cannot be cleared up in the immediate future. Mexican beans enjoyed a good inquiry, in part because of the shortage of Bourbon. Prices of tonka beans moved downward by reason of an exceptionally quiet buying interest. Both Angostora and Brazilian were affected.

Replacement of wahoo root bark has been arriving slowly, and because of light supplies, prices were firmer. In general, the collection of most domestic botanicals was moving slowly, chiefly because of continued dry weather in the growing areas. The catnip crop is just being gathered, and reports indicate a very small total yield. The market for gums was untroubled by any lack of material and price schedules were unchanged from earlier ranges.

Balsams

Copaiba—Inquiry failed to show any sign of increasing from the quiet status occupied in recent weeks. Demand was described as no more than routine, in most quarters. Prices held steady at an earlier range, with an offer at 85c. forming the minimum quotation.

Tolu—USP material was steady at the recently lowered quotations ranging upward from $2.45 per pound. Market requirements have remained fairly steady at levels which the trade considered quite low and supplies were reportedly easily able to fill these demands.

Barks

Wahoo—Prices for root bark were firmer over recent weeks and earlier quotations ranging upward from $1.95 per pound were raised to a level of $2.15. Only a small amount of replacement has been arriving, it was reported by dealers, and the material was expected to remain in a position of scarcity over the coming weeks. Tree bark was unchanged in price, but as an item that normally meets little demand in the market, the steadiness of quotations were of lesser importance.

Beans

Tonka—Prices edged downward by reason of an exceptionally quiet demand over recent weeks. Angostura was down 10c., to a new minimum quotation of $1.65 per pound. Brazilian, Surinam, in cases, was priced from $1 per pound, also 10c. below earlier quotations. Lack of buying interest has helped produce the easier price schedules in spite of the scarcity of material on the market, trade sources stated.

Vanilla—Prices were firmly maintained for all types of material under the influence of a bleak replacement outlook. Requirements over the coming months were certain to be difficult to fill under the present replacement situation. Dealers stated that reports from the primary markets in Madagascar indicated a much smaller crop than estimated earlier, and reported also that inquiry from consumers remained active. Bourbon beans were quoted within a range of $4.50 to $5 per pound.

Gums

Arabic — Recent arrivals have proved ample to fill current market needs, trade sources stated. Under the influence of easy replacement and a moderate but steady inquiry, prices remained even. Amber, sorts ranged upward from 14c. per pound. Powdered material, of USP specifications, was quoted from 20c.

Ghatti—Earlier listings of 35c. and up for No. 2 material were unchanged during the past week. No. 3 ranged upwards from 31c. The supply position provided no difficulty to consumers, trade observers reported, and no extensive changes in price schedules were expected in the coming weeks.

Locust Bean — Powdered material remained steady within a range of 30c. to 32c. per pound. Demands from consumers failed to strain the supply levels maintained for this item, and a continued ample replacement situation was indicated.

Myrrh — This item remained a very small one on the market, with an extremely slight rate of demand noted among those dealers handling it. Sales over past weeks were reported as comparatively very small in volume, and were done within a price range of 35c. to 40c. per pound.

Herbs and Leaves

Marjoram—Quotations were steady, with new arrivals failing to bring any change in former listings. French was priced from 26c., Chilean from 19c., and Peruvian from 18½c. A range of 22c. to 24c. was reported for Bohemian, but with most business tending to be done in the upper edge of this range.

Catnip—Gatherers are just now beginning to bring in material from the new crop and indications point to a very small total yield. Prices had previously moved into the nominal category because of the small crop earlier, and with replacement again difficult to obtain, no significant change in situation has developed. Deal-

Market Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Wahoo root bark, 15c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 4c per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, .09c.* per lb.
white, 5c.* per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cassia, China, Canton, Kwangsi, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 6c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Nutmeg, WI, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese, hontaka, 1c. per lb.
Sage, officinalis, Italian, 4½c. per lb.
Tonka beans, Angostura, 10c. per lb.
Brazilian, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 21, 1952
109.00	108.99	107.71†	99.02

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended July 10

New York

Black pepper, 72 bags: insects.
Borage flowers and herb, 15 bales: insects.
Buchu leaves, 8 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 75 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 200 bags: filthy.
Caraway seed, 2 lots, 200 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 11 lots, 1,173 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 323 bags: filthy.
Lemon oil, 4 lots, 132 cases: other oil substituted.
Sage leaves, 110 bags: filthy.
Savory leaves, 79 bags: contains stones.

Boston

Mustard seed, 300 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Scopolamine ☐
Solid Extracts ☐
Sparteine ☐
Strophanthin ☐
Strychnine ☐
Yohimbine ☐

ers were unable as yet to offer new price schedules for whatever material will be available from the current crop.

Laurel—An offer of 14c. per pound on spot for Turkish leaves replaced a nominal listing for this material. Other varieties were unchanged over the week. Prices ranged upward from 9c. per pound for Greek and from 10c. for Portugese.

Henbane—Shipments from abroad provided adequate replacement material for most current inquiry, making for an easy market. Prices held steady at the range established earlier. Material in bales was quoted upward from 35c. per pound.

Sage — Italian officinalis material dropped sharply during the week to a range of 20½c. to 23c. per pound, with the low edge price representing a decrease of 4½c. under listings for the previous week. Dalmatian held steady after its ½c. decline of two weeks ago. All other types were unchanged in price. Buying interest was described as light.

Miscellaneous

Irish Moss—Although quite a bit of material was reportedly coming in, the market appeared to be far from oversupplied. Demand has remained steady at earlier levels, dealers reported. Quotations so far have showed no changes. Bleached, prime, material brought prices from 30c. per pound up, while powdered material was quoted from 39c.

Roots

Blood—Most material currently available was reportedly sold in a range beginning with a price of 55c. per pound. However, collection of this root, like many other domestic roots, has been slow and available stocks remained somewhat limited.

Ipecac—Shipments have proved ample for consuming demand and a comfortable supply situation has prevailed. Under the influence of this supply condition and a steady demand, prices were unchanged from former levels. Whole material ranged upward from $5.50 per pound, while prices for powdered material ranged 50c. higher.

Jalap—Prices were steady and this market gave no indication of producing any sizable changes in the coming weeks. Prices of 38c. and up represented the current rate for whole material, and 45c. formed the low-of-the-range for powdered.

Senega—Flood conditions in Canadian growing areas have damaged a part of the current crop, but the extent of this damage has not yet been fully appraised. The damage has been sufficient to produce a firmer undertone to the market, dealers stated, and a higher price schedule was expected as a result.

Seeds

Celery—Pricing on French seed was 47c. per pound in the shipment category. Light demand was reportedly maintained during the week for Indian, which nevertheless continued at quotations varying from 25 to 25½c. per pound.

Mustard—Scarcity of supply prevailed in the case of Danish seed, and due to this factor, sellers raised prices ½c. to 2c. per pound, according to quantity and marketing conditions. Adjustments in price for California brown are expected by the trade to materialize when the quantity of August and September domestic crops can be determined. Speculation now is that a smaller crop will be forthcoming, and that the market will be affected accordingly. Much smaller harvests than usual from Denmark and Holland are expected for September and October. The decrease in supply is attributed to floods in Holland, and various other restrictions placed upon the seed in Denmark. Although trading during the week was for the most part quiet, a firmer undertone was expected to develop in the near future.

Spices

Cassia—Canton and Kwangsi Province selected rolls showed a decline to a new range of 28c. to 30c. per pound. The extra select variety of this type was placed on the market at a nominal listing. Previously, bales of this material had sold for 25 to 33c., depending on marketing conditions. Honan and Yunnan broken scraped rolls were still unavailable to consumers. Cassia buds remained in the nominal category, priced at $1.65.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 jumped in price to a 32c. per pound flat listing last week. Previously, material had been selling from 28c. to 29c. Quotations were said to be very scarce on spot, with a replacement price advance expected. Arrivals at terminal ports were slow. August shipments were expected to relieve the tight supply situation. "0000" variety continued unchanged from 41c. to 41½c. per pound in bags.

Clove—Both Ceylon and Zanzibar fell sharply in price over the past week. The former dropped 5c. to a flat listing of $1.35, while the latter underwent a sharper decline, falling 6c. to $1.34. The explanation given for the downward trend was that heavier crops had been arriving at domestic ports than was expected.

Ginger — The African variety experienced a 1c. per pound decrease in price for both sides of the scale, with new listings reading from 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Cochin quotations remained nominal, with no prices listed. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Jamaican, Rhattoon, and Nigerian split continued on at previously listed prices. Consuming demand was regarded as low, but in conformity with seasonal requirements.

Mace—No. 1 Siauw declined 2c. to a new flat quotation of $1. Despite very quiet trading, other types held steady at last week's prices.

Nutmeg—East Indian Whole remained steady at recently adjusted listings of from 32c. to 33c. per pound. At the same time, West Indian dropped 1c. to a new range of 25½c. to 26c.

Pepper—Trade sources considered the market to be in better shape than during the previous few weeks, when a sharp downward trend was in progress. Black Malabar rose 10c. over its old listing to a new range of $1.31 to $1.32. Marketers were reluctant to quote spot prices in midweek, due to the small quantity of stocks available. Japanese hontaka, moving to slow demand, and in more plentiful supply than Malabar, decreased 1c. in price to a new range of 44c. to 45c. per pound. Midweek spot prices on white pepper were quoted at $1.26, but there was some uncertainty as to further trend.

Friday prices for pepper were as follows:—spot, $1.30-$1.32; afloat, $1.31; July shipment, $1.30; August shipment, $1.21.

Pimento — A ½c. per pound increase highlighted the Mexican market during the week. The spice went to light demand at a range of 22½c to 23c. per pound. Guatemalan was quoted at 20c., but with nominal qualifications. Jamaica continued at its old listing of 28c. to 29c. per pound.

Bakelite Appoints Brister Molding Materials Manager

The appointment of J. E. Brister as manager of the molding and extrusion materials department has been announced by C. W. Blount, vice-president in charge of sales, Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Brister will be responsible for the sale of all molding and extrusion materials including phenolics, polystyrene, polyethylene and vinyls used for these applications as well as wire and cable materials. Mr. Brister, who joined Bakelite in 1933, was formerly manager of the Wire and Cable Materials Division and succeeds John D. Benedito named assistant general sales manager (OPD, 7/17/53).

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SUPERLOID[1]	High viscosity ammonium alginate	Thru 20	6	Bodying & creaming rubber products, water paints and ceramic bodies and coatings.

[1]Trademark Registered U.S. Pat. Off.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in the essential oils market was slow by reason of depressed demand for replacement purposes. Many consumers put off placing any large orders and preferred to buy for immediate needs only. Contrary to this sluggish pace for the majority of items, flavoring oils were in good demand. Orange, lemon, lime and other oils used in confections and soft drinks were moving well and were expected to occupy a firm position in the weeks ahead. Aromatic chemical producers were marking time on spot sales for many materials, but reported that business was stimulated to a certain extent by a backlog of orders.

One major producer of branded domestic lemon oil raised its price. Distributors of this brand of lemon oil reported that supplies were becomingg increasingly short and that all sales were subject to availability. This situation characterized the market for all types of domestic lemon oil. Limited production, plus an active call from consumers, brought about the critical supply situation. Italian lemon oil was also advanced from its former price range. Supplies available for shipment from Italy were lessened greatly by demands from other European countries. Orange oil was steady at recently advanced levels and was expected to remain very firm at least until Fall. The week's reductions outweighed advances and the index fell off .32 point to reach 151.61.

Patchouli oil occupied a higher price range, by reason of recently increased replacement costs. Native cananga oil was reduced in one-quarter, despite a continuing shortage of good quality oil. Dillweed oil was down, offering an advantage to seasonal consumers, who require the oil at the present time for use in pickling operations. The prospect of the arrival of new crop spearmint oil brought further weakness to the spot market, and prices for oil were lowered in several directions. Distilled ginger oil was also reduced.

Price changes among aromatic chemicals included a lowered price for methyl ionone. The lower price schedules for lemongrass oil have eased the situation in regard to derivatives, both as to price and supply. Synthetic musk was lowered following the arrival of foreign material on the market. Ambrette and xylol were reduced.

Cables from the primary producing areas revealed lowered replacement costs for Algerian geranium, East Indian lemongrass, ocotea cymbarum and pimento leaf oils. Italian lemon and South American petitgrain oils were advanced at the origin.

Market Trends

Advanced

Oil, lemon, USP, Cal., 25c. per lb.
Messina, 25c. per lb.
Messina, 25c. per lb.
Patchouli, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Ionone, methyl, 20c. per lb.
Musk, synth., ambrette, 15c. per lb.
xylol, 15c. per lb.
Oil, abies siberica, 40c. per lb.
Cananga, native, 75c. per lb.
Dillweed, 35c. per lb.
Ginger, $1.50 per lb.
Spearmint, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1952
151.61	151.93	153.75	179.95

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Prices moved both upward and downward for this variety of pine oil in a conflicting series of adjustments in the past week. Quotations ranging from $2.75 to $3, depending upon quantity, were heard from one supplier, while at the same time, a range of $2 to $2.25 was effected in ainother quarter. This lower quotation was 40c. under the earlier minimum. No detailed explanation of the reasons for the price moves were immediately available. However, the chief cause was revised replacement costs, trade sources stated.

Anise—An earlier minimum quotation was maintained over the past week, while other quotations were strengthened. The tight supply situation gave no indication of easing in the coming weeks, as imports of Dutch oil remained shut off from the market in this country because of government restrictions on import licenses. Consumers who were unable to obtain their full requirements of the oil were forced to turn to whatever substitutes were suitable for their needs.

Apricot Kernel—Although an earlier low-of-the-range quotation of 37c. per pound was maintained during the past week, a number of suppliers maintained higher views than this, and prices in the vicinity of 40c. to 45c. were heard.

Bergamot—The Consortium prices remained unchanged and the spot market reflected the stability of the import price with evenly maintained quotations. An offer at $11.25 per pound formed the low edge of the range. Dealers reported that stocks of natural oil were ample for most inquiry without being excessive, and stated that a continued steady market was indicated.

Cananga—An offer of $10 per pound for native oil made during the week marked a reduction of 75c. from the earlier low price. The new quotation indicated a reduction from only one direction, as other holders of the oil maintained unchanged views. Supplies were considered as still in the limited category, and the current weaker price schedule reflected one suppliers' views rather than a generally weaker tone for the oil. Earlier quotations for rectified oil showed no change during the past week.

Cinnamon—The scarce supply situation of USP oil, or cassia, was underscored last week when one former dealer withdrew its quotations and reported having no material left in stock. Very few suppliers of the oil could be found and those having any material were unable to offer more than very small shipments. With replacement cut off by reason of the war with Communist China, the tight supply situation was expected to plague the market for the foreseeable future.

Cinnamon bark oil was steady within a recently widened price range. A low-of-the-range price of $18.50 per pound, effected during the previous week, remained in effect. Leaf oil was without feature, pricewise, and was offered in good supply within an earlier range.

Citronella—Ceylon oil at the recently lowered spot price of 48c. per pound held steady during the past week. Java-type oil was priced from 52c. and also showed no change on spot or on cables from producers. The market has moved downward as far as it can be expected to go, for the present, trade sources stated. A leveling off of prices at their current range was expected.

Clove—Recent declines in shipping prices of the spice indicated that lower prices for bud oil might become feasible in the near future, trade sources stated. The recent weakening in the costs of the raw material have as yet produced no discernible effect on price schedules for bud oil, in part because no sizable amounts of the cheaper spice have reached the local market. Dealers were reported watching the situation closely, however, and stated seeing a possibility of price reductions in the coming weeks.

Dillweed—A 35c. per pound reduction in the minimum price of $4 was effected during the week in an out-of-the-ordinary move. The oil has been in none too plentiful supply over the past months and no new material could be expected to reach the market until the Fall production gets under way. Inquiry at the present has been reported as up to the usual levels for the summer months. A good deal of interest is ordinarily shown in this oil by reason of its use in the pickling industry. The current price reduction, therefore, offered the oil at a considerable advantage to consumers. Other sources as yet have made no price changes and reportedly were not considering any price changes in the immediate future.

Dillseed—This oil was without feature and was offered at an unchanged quotation of $2.80 per pound. Inquiry was reported as not extensive at the present, and no change in this situation was expected in the coming weeks.

Ginger—The series of price declines registered throughout the current year for this oil continued during the past week when a price of $11 per pound was offered from one source. Other quotations were steady and ranged upward to $14. There were no indications from trade sources that higher quotations would shift downward to meet the week's lower offer. However, the price trend during the past months has been toward reduced schedules.

Grapefruit—Prices were steady at the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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recently advanced range which included a minimum of $2.80 per pound. Supplies were tight and most dealers expressed the belief that they would remain so for the coming weeks.

Guaiacwood—Demand for this item has been evenly maintained at earlier levels, trade sources stated, and the market was untroubled. Supplies were ample for most normal requirements and replacement continued on a level comparable with that of recent weeks. The current price range extended upward from $1.50 per pound.

Lemon—Prices for domestic oil moved upward under the influence of continued heavy demand and restricted supplies. One major producer of branded oil raised its price 50c. per pound to $7.25. Quotations from other sources displayed a firm undertone and the former low-of-the-range figure advanced from $6.25 to $6.50. Dealers expect a very tight supply situation for the coming weeks, during which production was almost certain to remain insufficient to cover market needs.

The price range at which Italian oil was offered narrowed during the week. A former minimum offer of $6 per pound moved up to $6.25. Offerings from abroad were generally felt to be insufficient to fill the gap left by domestic production. Large demands on Italian oil by other European countries, chiefly Russia, have reportedly reduced the amount of material available for shipment to the United States. The effects of this situation were expected by trade sources to be felt over the coming weeks.

Orange—California expressed oil was steady over the week at a recently advanced price range of 85c. to $1.25 per pound, quotations varying with supplier. Florida expressed was offered upwards from 80c. per pound and was firm at this level. Demand continued good for orange oil and dealers reported that a firm market for this material was indicated for the coming weeks. Distilled sweet oil was unchanged within a range of 40c. per pound and up, with sufficient material available to fill current market needs, trade sources stated.

Patchouli—A price rise was noted during the week in quotations for spot sales. An earlier minimum price of $7.25 per pound was increased 25c. Some suppliers' quotations took a sharper upswing than this, and the price range was widened to a high-of-the-range of $8.75. Increased shipping costs accounted for the increases, several of which have been noted for the oil in recent weeks. A continued firm tone was indicated for the coming weeks. Dealers reported that cables received from the source have been showing advances.

Peppermint—The price levels of oil from the 1952 crop were affected by various influences. Reports of a good yield from new production had a depressing influence. On the other hand, low prices in effect earlier discouraged some growers and led some to turn to other mint oils, thus reducing overall plantings. The price situation was expected in the trade to remain somewhat unsettled until a definite indication of the size of the 1953 crop could be obtained.

Sage—The week's trading failed to bring any change to the previously listed price range for Dalmatian oil. Some shortness of ready stocks was reported on the market, and a strong undertone was noted for this item. Any change in quotations was expected to be in an upward direction, according to trade sources. Spanish continued within a listing from $1 per pound, and clary was steady from $20.

Sassafras—The price range for artificial oil was widened at the top, with a new price of 70c. per pound. The earlier minimum of 42c. was unchanged during the week. A price of $1.75 remained the minimum of natural, USP, oil.

Spearmint—The prospect of the arrival of new crop material continued to exert an influence on the market. Dealers held slightly weaker views as to prices for material now on hand, and the minimum quotation for this oil was lowered to $7.75 per pound during the past week, down 25c. from the earlier figure. Much of the uncertainty concerning the size and quality of the new crop was expected to be dispelled in the coming weeks, when more exact information from the growing areas becomes available.

Vetiver—Spot quotations were unchanged over the past week. Bourbon oil was offered from $18 per pound, while prices for Haitian ranged upwards from $14.50. Java occupied a range extending from $25. Recent declines at the origin underscored the weakness in price schedules, even though no new reductions were noted locally.

Wormseed—This market was characterized by a soft tone, although no price reductions were effected during the past week. Trade sources reported that holders of the oil in the country were maintaining somewhat easier views, chiefly by reason of the approach of Fall production. No new material was expected to reach the market until after the first frost, but in the meantime, holders of the carryover of last year's production appeared somewhat more eager to dispose of whatever stocks they were still holding. The price range currently includes a minimum offer of $8 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ionones—Methyl ionone was offered at a low-of-the range price of $3.85 per pound, down 20c. from an earlier minimum offer. Other ionones were unchanged. Alpha was offered from $4, and beta was priced upwards from $4.30. Other grades of the material including a combination of the alpha and beta material, were priced over a wide but unchanged range. Supply was reportedly good for all varieties and a continued easy replacement situation was expected in the trade.

Musk—Recent imports of foreign material affected the domestic market for artificial musks during the past week. Ambrette and xylol were lowered. The former was reduced to $5.25 per pound in 25 pound lots, a decline of 15c. per pound from the earlier minimum for purchases of this size. Xylol was off 15c. to a new minimum of $1.40.

Vanillin—Material derived from lignin and guaiacol were unchanged and occupied a range extending from $3 per pound. The eugenol derivative was priced by the producers from a low-of-the-range of $6.75. However, limited amounts of the material were offered from some quarters at $6.50 per pound.

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David G. Hoyer has been named sales manager of the agricultural chemicals department of J. M. Baird Company, New York. Mr. Hoyer has had twenty years of experience in the agricultral chemicals field and formerly was sales manager of the foreign department of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company.

Trade Briefs

Eliot Friberg, west coast division manager of Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York, is concluding a business trip to the east coast.

Earl W. Bennett, chairman of the board of directors and vice-president of Dow Chemical Company, has received an honorary doctor of engineering degree from Michigan College of Mining and Technology.

West German Economy Continues Upward: Uhe

The economy of western Germany continues upward, according to George Uhe, president of the New York chemicals concern of that name. Mr. Uhe, who recently returned from an eight weeks tour of the European continent, reported that while West German pharmaceutical and chemical business is slightly lower this year, synthetic resins and yarn manufacturers are making tremendous strides. The insecticide chemical field has also expanded.

France, in spite of its political difficulties, continues to eat well, he continued. As an interesting sidelight, Mr. Uhe noted that there were only sixteen working days observed in that country during May. The retail perfume business, he observed, continues to boom, due to the influx of visitors not only from the United States but from many other countries. He concurred in the report of the Grasse company that the demand for nature perfume raw materials is greater than ever.

NACA Shapes Agenda

—Continued from page 4

scheduled for each evening throughout the meeting. The annual golf tournament is scheduled for afternoon of September 10.

Fertilizer-Pesticides Panel Slated

The entire morning session the tenth will be devoted to a discussion of fertilizer-pesticides mixtures with a panel of experts to guide the discussion. Dr. L. Gordon Utter of the Diamond Alkali Organic Chemicals Division, Inc., will be the presiding officer. The panel will be made up of:—Dr. M. D. Farrar, head, department of entomology, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.; Dr. Rodney C. Berry, state chemist, Virginia Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.; Dr. C. C. Compton, Julius Hyman Division, Shell Chemical Corporation, Denver, Colo; and Eugene Ordas, head, product development division, Velsicol Corporation, Chicago.

One other panel member is to be selected. NACA members will have the opportunity to participate in this discussion after brief, formal presentations by the various members of the panel. The annual banquet will be held that evening at 7:30 p. m.

Larrick to Speak

George P. Larrick, deputy commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, will speak on September 11. He will discuss the problems and relationships of the administration to industry and the public. The final session will be given over largely to different phases of the marketing of pesticides and their uses, Mr. Hitchner advised. Richard O. White, chief of the registration section of Agriculture, will discuss some of the principal problems involved in the registration of pesticides. Some observations on the importance and place of fungicides in agricultural production will be made by Dr. George L. McNew, director of Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Following the address by these speakers, members of the Association will be given the opportunity to present questions and suggestions to the NACA staff and counsel on any problems relating to Association activities. The three-day meeting will close that afternoon.

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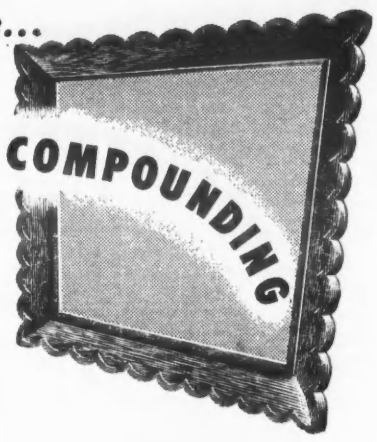

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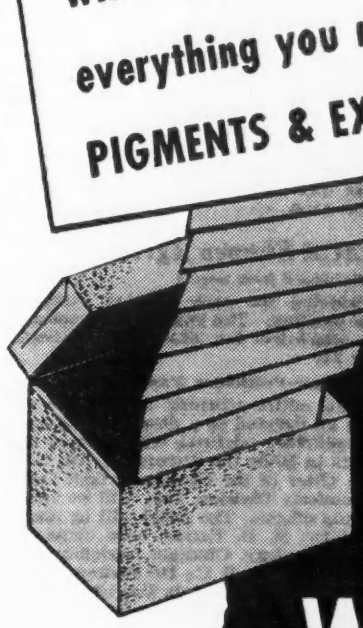

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Protective Coatings Materials

Argentine casein came up ½ cent last week as the position of that material firmed up in the world market. There were no other changes noted here.

The general level of activity for most materials was unchanged from the previous week. Summer vacation shutdowns normally occurring in this season have been evident in demand levels for many chemicals. Most dry colors felt some decrease in buying, as did synthetic resins, natural gums, shellac, and many other miscellaneous materials in this market.

Producers reported the market for lead pigments continued to show very little activity in the past two weeks. Prices were unchanged. A loss in demand was noted for lithopone in the past several weeks. Although the largest volume uses of this material are no longer in the paint field, some loss of interest from rubber latex paints and the rubber and paper industries have all added up to a slow market. The seasonal slack in buying interest was carried over into titanium dioxide too. Producers reported reasonable business, with regard to the time of year. July sales were at a normal level, it was added. No changes in the market for zinc pigments were noted last week. Some sources stated that demand has held up fairly well for zinc oxide. July sales were at a normal pace, after a good record in June, a source reported. Prices of zinc pigments held firm. The change in shipping basis of slab zinc by one producer has not brought any revision in zinc oxide schedules, nor was any anticipated immediately.

Alkyd resins have shown some loss of interest to the summer slack season, as have many other synthetics. Phenolics were in generally good supply. The long shortage of paraphenyl phenolics has been materially improved. Polystyrenes were moving out to take care of orders quickly. Vinyl acetate resins, and vinyl chloride-acetate resins were in adequate supply. Vinyl butyrals were enjoying a good demand for pre-treatment of metals. The volume of orders has topped one producer's production capacity. Prices of all the synthetic resins were steady.

The market for natural gums was quiet. Prices were firm. An importer stated that Congoes and Singapore dammars were firmer for later arrivals. Shellac was quiet. Prices were steady here.

Prime Pigments

A summary of the monthly figures on paint sales issued by the Bureau of Census was released showing statistics for the year 1952. According to the bureau report, total sales last year were $1,340,759,000. A breakdown of the total indicates that trade sales were at $830,864,000, and industrial sales added up to $509,895,000. Paint and varnish sales of $387,613,000, and lacquer sales valued at $122,282,000 comprised the total for industrial sales.

Dry Colors—Producers said that demand for dry pigments has fallen off normally, with the current vacation season. Some sources were still reporting good activity. Some specific materials were faring a little better than others during the slack period. But, almost all sources felt some decrease in buying. Prices have kept steady at their old levels in the past several weeks. No revisions were currently anticipated.

Green Chromium Oxide—Other producers announced that they would increase schedules, the effective date varying from August 1 to August 15 with different producers. The 1¾c. advance was said to be a reflection of higher costs of sodium chromate.

The pure oxide will become 39¾c. per pound in less than carlots, and 39¼c. per pound in carlots. Current quotations still range from 37½c. to 44c. per pound in carlots depending upon color depth.

The hydrated material was expected to advance 5c. simultaneously with the pure oxide bringing quotations up to a range of $1.00 to $1.10 depending upon grade.

Lead Pigments—Producers continued to report slow activity in this market. Vacation shutdowns have indicated a clear seasonal trend for lead pigments. There being no activity in price schedules of pig lead last week, prices of the lead oxides held steady.

Lithopone—The market for this material has shown a decrease in activity over the past several weeks. Demand fell off with the summer vacation period. A slowdown in activity was pretty much seasonal with many different items in the trade. Lithopone was no exception. Many of the uses in the paint industry for lithopone have fallen off in recent years, it was said. However, some activity had been seen in rubber latex paints earlier this spring, before that outlet slowed down with the vacation period. Prices were unchanged at their old schedules.

Titanium Dioxide—Demand for this pigment, like most others, has shown a slight decrease with the period of vacation shutdowns. Many consumers have closed their plants for vacations and regular maintenance repairs. July was said to be turning out as a normal sales month.

Zinc Oxide—There were no changes in this market. Producers reported demand for zinc pigments has held up reasonably well. One source stated that June had been a very good sales month and July was turning out a normal record.

Prices remained firm at their old schedules. No changes were noted from the revisions made in the shipping basis of quotations of slab zinc by a source. No price reflection was anticipated in this market.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Demand for these resins has shown some decline, like most of the other resins, with the summer period of vacation shutdowns. Alkyd producers still saw a fairly good demand, but the pace has lessened somewhat.

The strike at one producer's plant, which also eliminated a source of raw material, phthalic anhydride, was unsettled at this time. The tension in phthalic anhydride was lessening to some extent due to fewer calls from alkyd producers and new production facilities coming in. At any event, it appears that the tightness, which was occasionally felt in raw materials for this market, was easing up. The slow summer season will probably contribute more to this end before vacation periods are over, it was felt.

Prices were unchanged from their previous levels. Producers did not anticipate any revisions in the schedules at this time.

Phenolics—This market was reported to be in good supply. Suppliers were shipping the material against orders. Some sources stated that demand has eased off a bit with the summer vacation period. Many consumers have shut down their plants, which is a normal seasonal event. Much of the paint industry and other industries which regularly require phenolics have throttled their operations during this slow period.

The position of paraphenyl phenolics has eased quite a bit, a source said. These resins derived from paraphenylphenol had been in tight supply for a long while, due to heavy government requirements. However, some easing of the raw material situation has enabled producers to greatly improve the market position, it was said. A source stated that it was currently shipping paraphenyl phenolics against incoming orders.

There have been no price changes reported in phenolics during the past week. Schedules were expected to remain steady at their present levels.

Polystyrenes—Producers said that they have been moving these materials right along to take care of incoming orders. The supply of these resins, used in protective coatings, was quite satisfactory. There have been no changes in the price schedules in the past several weeks and no revisions were anticipated at this time.

Vinyls—A overall view of vinyl resins showed a good supply picture, it was said. Supplies of vinyl acetate resins were sufficient to take care of current demand. A producer stated that it was moving its vinyl chloride-acetate against orders. Some additional business could be handled for chloride-acetates, it was added.

About the only one of the synthetics un-

Market Trends

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1952
90.21	90.21	90.21	88.49

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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der this heading, which is used in coatings, found to be in short supply was the butyral. Demand for these resins was in excess of output capacity. Production of butyral was normal, the source said. The number of inquiries were given a boost by the all purpose wash primers for pretreatment of metals. Industry has picked up this use of preparing metal surfaces from the navy.

Prices of all of the vinyl resins have remained steady at their old levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated.

Natural Resins

The market for gums continued to present a quiet picture last week. Suppliers reported demand weakened with the coming of vacation shutdowns. Many consumers in the trade have shutdown, as is customary during this season. Prices remained firm at their old levels. A source stated that Congo gums and Singapore dammars were firm in price for later arrivals.

Supplies were generally adequate to take care of current demand levels. Buying was still largely on the basis of immediate needs, when there was any buying. It was said that this basis of operation sometimes made it difficult to supply consumers with what they wanted, as fast as they wanted it. However, replacement stocks were constantly arriving and there were no real shortages.

Shellac—This market was unchanged last week. Importers said that demand from some directions was slower. Industrial demand was still reasonably good. The number of inquiries from dealers has fallen off sharply, a source stated. Summer shutdowns for vacation period and maintenance repairs were behind the current slowness of activity. However, this season is normally a poor sales period, it was said.

Prices were held at their previous levels locally, although the markets eased off slightly abroad, a source said. No changes in schedules for orange or bleached grades of shellac were anticipated.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Importers reported that the market for Argentine material was firming up a bit. Current quotations were ½c. higher than previous weeks. Suppliers put the range of prices between 16½c. and 17½c. per pound, duty paid.

Trade sources said that Argentine suppliers will no longer offer material at the official floor price of 12c. set by IAPI. Most importers anticipated some price advance from the official Argentine organization fairly soon. An increase of at least ½c. to 1c. was looked for. Some sources have said 2c. Whichever it might be, one thing was certain; that was that the Argentine position was very strong. There was virtually no other competition in the world market. Denmark, Holland, and Norway were sold out. Sweden was buying casein. Germany had very little material. French casein was being offered at 18½c. to 19c. per pound. Lactic casein from New Zealand was said to be extremly firm at 22½c. to 23c. per pound. A 4 percent increase in cheese prices in New Zealand assured better prices for milk, and discouraged suppliers' interest under 24c., it was said.

Glue Hide—Total production in May totaled 5,110,372 pounds, compared with April output of 5,323,269 pounds, and production of 4,914,422 pounds in May 1952, according to figures released by the Bureau of Census.

Shipments in May were at 4,733,401 pounds, while the April total was 4,971,583

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Borden Vice-President

Harry D. Wilson has been appointed a vice-president and member of the directing board of the Borden Company's chemical division, New York. Mr. Wilson, manager of the division's casein department for the past three years, joined a Borden affiliate in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1945. He was president of that operation when transferred to New York to head the casein department in 1950. He will continue to direct the purchase and sale of casein and allied products, while his new duties include the supervision of the division's export department.

pounds, and the sum during May of last year the total was 3,548,246 pounds.

Stocks at the end of May were reported at 17,791,502 pounds, as against 17,414,531 pounds at the end of April, and 19,491,016 pounds at the end of May 1952.

Synthetic Adhesives—A summary report of the softwood plywood industry and related products during 1952 indicated that a total of 97,548,000 pounds of all types of glues were used last year, compared with 103,520,000 pounds in 1951, according to the Bureau of Census.

A breakdown of these glues by types indicated that consumption of powdered phenolic resins last year totaled 27,607,000 pounds, compared to 36,105,000 pounds in 1951. However, reports for glue were requested on a dry basis beginning with April 1, 1951. Prior reports were on an unspecified basis. Consumption of urea resins (powdered) in 1952 amounted to 3,719,000 pounds in the industry. Soybean glue consumption was 55,986,000 pounds in 1952, as against 58,748,000 pounds in 1951.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
M	$7.325§	....	....		....
WG			....	$7.45	....
WW	7.56§	$7.58	....	7.59§	....
Bags—					
K	....	....	$7.25	....	....
M	....	....	7.25		....
WG	....	7.40	7.40	7.35	....
WW	....	7.45		7.47	....

Tankcars (for week ended July 10)—N $7.00, WG $7.05, 1,528*.

Sales, USDA

1,750* 347* 2‡ 623* ....

New York

B through N $8.40, WG $8.45, WW $8.60.

Turpentine Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.4975†	....	.4975†	.497-§	.4975†
Sales	8,000¶	....	8,000¶	12,000¶	18,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal., 7 lbs., tankcars, 58½c., l.c.l. 69½c.

* Drums equivalent. † Tankcars. ‡ Carlots. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Hardinge Promotes Two

Hardinge Company, York, Pa., has announced the election by the board of directors of John J. Cadot as executive vice-president and Robert J. Russell as vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Cadot continues in his capacity as treasurer and works manager, and Mr. Russell remains corporation secretary and sales manager.

Mineral Pigments Corp. Opens Los Angeles Office, Warehouse

Mineral Pigments Corporation, Muirkirk, Md., has announced the opening of a Los Angeles office and warehouse at 2225 East 37th street, under the management of George Foos, who was formerly with C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa. Sales in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain areas will be directed from the new office, along with the distribution of products from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, Wash., warehouses.

Labeling Laws, Regulations Are Published by NPVLA

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has prepared "Labeling Laws and Regulations," a compilation of federal and state labeling laws and regulations covering paint, varnish, putty, linseed oil, naval stores and other products.

A loose-leaf volume running to 208 pages, the publication sets forth labeling rules relating to substances harmful to the health and safety of employees, as issued by various state industrial commissions and applicable to employers in such states. The Federal Trade Commission's trade practice rules for the masonry waterproofing industry and the putty manufacturing industry are also included.

Labeling laws and regulations of twenty-seven states are published along with those of Puerto Rico and the federal government. Supplements will be issued by the association whenever any laws or regulations are repealed, amended or new ones enacted. Copies of the book are available from NPVLA, 1500 Rhode Island avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., at $2.50 per copy.

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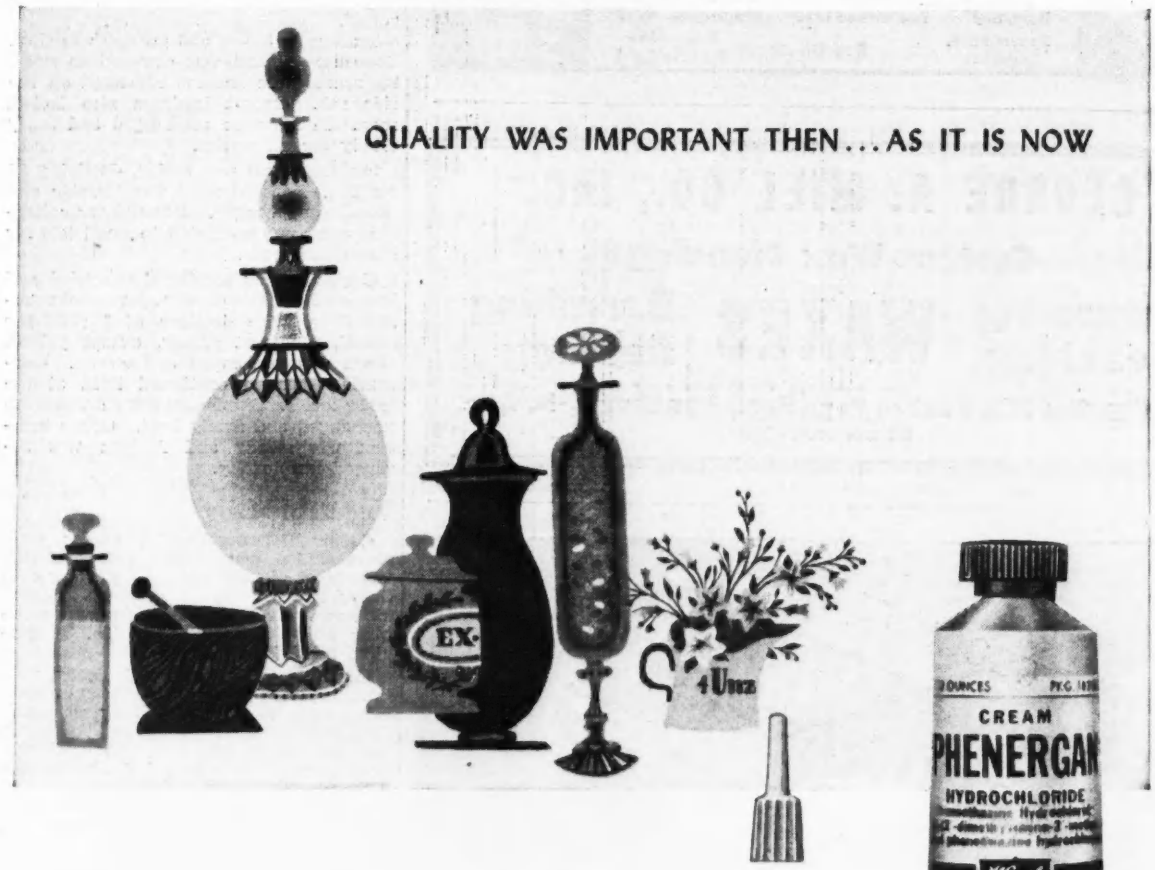

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in oils and fats continued light and spotty last week, chiefly for prompt needs. Edible oils were dull and featureless. Corn, cottonseed and peanut oils, were unchanged while soybean was fractionally higher. Peanut oil was in limited supply and remained steady. The government offered peanuts for about sixteen tankcars, of oil last week, but accepted bids for only five tankcars. Lard advanced sharply due to improved export demand and short covering.

Coconut oil was unchanged and steady, reflecting the stronger copra market which advanced $7.50 per ton.

Domestic castor oil was lower, all grades were reduced 1 cent per pound, as a result of cheaper imported oil and slow demand. Brazilian castor oil was inactive and nominal.

Drying oils were easier, with the exception of tung oil. Moderate sales were reported of tung at unchanged prices, with offerings light for New York delivery. Linseed oil declined fractionally, but trading was reported at additional discounts for sizable quantities. Refined fish oil also was weaker, dropping ½ cent per pound.

Trading in tallow and greases was slow. Domestic demand was confined to small lot users while soapers remained on the sidelines. Export business also lacked snap. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady for all grades.

Soybean meal was easier, declining $1 per ton. Linseed meal was inactive and quotably unchanged. Demand for cottonseed meal was restricted to small lots for immediate needs.

Carnauba wax continued unsettled and increased offerings of spot stocks resulted in price declines of 1 cent per pound, for most grades, except yellow, which was unchanged and steady. Consuming demand continued light at the lower levels. Shipments from Brazil were unchanged and firmly held. Crude beeswax was steady and African was advanced fractionally.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Lard, 1¾c. per lb.
Oil, soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Oil, castor, dehyd., bodied, 1c. per lb.
unbodied, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, tech., 1c. per lb.
Fish, ref., ½c. per lb.
Linseed, 1/5c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, crude, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1952
90.49	90.81	91.78	101.31

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—All grades were reduced 1c. per pound, reflecting the lower cost of imported oil. Trading continued restricted to actual needs. Bodied oil was lower at 26.60c. per pound, tankcars; unbodied, 25.60c. and No. 3, technical at 21.75c.

Coconut—Crude remained steady, with sales reported at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, July shipment. Spot was offered at 14¾c. and August at 14c., same basis. At New York crude was held at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, spot delivery.

Copra—Market was firmer and prompt shipment was raised to $192.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.
Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude was slightly lower, with sales at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was easier at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week ruled steady, scoring moderate gains. Trading was fairly active and mixed. The July option expired last Wednesday with closing sales at 15.85c. per pound. There were no tenders of July oil and 40 contracts were still open for delivery. Market continued narrow due to the lack of outside interest, with local traders still on the sidelines. Lard advanced sharply as a result of improved export business for shipment to Germany and short covering. Crude cottonseed oil was quiet. Old crop was nominal at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 13c., Texas. New crop was quoted 12⅝c. per pound, Texas, August delivery.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 17 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	315	16.10	15.50	Expired
September	273	14.52	14.05	14.52S
October	22	14.13	13.84	14.24@14.30
December	174	14.15	13.76	14.16@14.18
March	21	14.05	13.80	14.10@14.14
May	11	13.93	13.80	14.06@14.12

Total sales, 816 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil was 10½c. bid, tankcars Decatur. Government earmarked 41 percent old process meal holdings in Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi for delivery to drought areas in Texas and Oklahoma. This has practically cornered old process meal in this territory. However, ample stocks of solvent meal available. Soybean meal, 41 percent quoted at $72 per ton Memphis, bulk, prompt shipment.

Linseed—Quiet demand and keen competition kept the market unsettled. Prices were easier and off fractionally. Raw oil was quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis with business reported at 13.6c. on firm bids for sizable quantities. Withdrawals of oil against contracts continued to move in good volume.

Department of Agriculture forecast flaxseed production as of July 1 at 39,955,000 bushels from 4,401,000 acres, compared with the final 1952 production of 31,002,000 bushels from 3,309,000 acres. Yield per acre 9.1 bushels against 9.4 bushels final last year.

Minneapolis—Crushers had difficulty in maintaining the linseed oil price at 13.8c. a pound the past week. The market was in an unsettled state, with cash flaxseed quoted around 57c. a bushel under the support price and prospects of another bumper crop on the horizon. Inactivity of the Commodity Credit Corp. in selling its flaxseed also continued to plague the market. Business in the linseed oil market, meanwhile, was very light. Only replenishment sales were being made to trade nearing exhaustion of contracts. Inventories of rank and file of the trade were reported to be low. Crushers quoted raw oil in tankcars at around 14c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis, but the market was closer to 13.8c. or less.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	7,980,000	7,560,000
Since Sept. 1	310,170,000	363,960,000

Flaxseed—Market weak and lower. Trading continued slow.

Minneapolis—There was no punch to the flaxseed market and only a small amount of seed was being sold around $3.46 to $3.48 a bushel the past week. CCC still had its offer of flaxseed for sale, but no sales were reported by week's end. Prospects of another large flaxseed crop this year (estimated by the government at 39,955,000 bushels) also pressed on the market. Purchases of seed in the spot cash market for the week totaled 15 cars and 4,000 bushels in trucklots. Bookings "to-arrive" amounted to 7 cars and 8,500 bushels. Shipments totaled 10 cars as against 9 cars the preceding week and 14 cars a year ago. Arrivals of seed for all accounts totaled 128 cars, with CCC getting 58 cars. The run compared with 222 cars in the previous week and with 130 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	232,900	283,900	32,500	35,700
Since Sept. 1	16,692,400	22,749,800	2,995,750	4,572,000

Oiticica—Market was inactive and nominal at 22¾c. to 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Edible oil was in fair demand, chiefly for small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were steady at $2.70 to $2.80 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid, as to quantity. Stocks were adequate to cover current light trading.

Palm—Spotty demand was noted for immediate delivery. Clarified was unchanged at 10¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery and 11¾c., drums.

Palm Kernel—Market was quiet and unchanged at 15c. per pound, tankcars, in bond, New York.

Peanut—Light trading in crude was reported at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment, with sellers asking ½c. more. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. The government offered peanuts to make about 16 tankcars of oil, last week, but accepted bids for only 5 tankcars.

Rapeseed—Light trading was reported at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

prompt delivery, with some sellers asking ¼c. more.

Soybean—Crude oil was irrregular with the bean market, but closed firm and higher. Crude was sold at 10⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, for July and August and 10c. September delivery. At the close 10⅛c. was bid and 10¼c. asked for July-December. Refined oil was firmer. Salad was held at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 17 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	10	10.25	9.82	10.32B
September	18	10.35	9.80	10.35S
October	1	10.10	10.10	10.24B
December	62	10.16	9.75	10.20B
March	5	10.10	10.30	10.30B
May	5	10.03	9.90	10.43B

Total sales, 101 contracts.

Tung—This market continued steady due to limited offerings and fairly active consuming inquiry. Moder. sales were reported at 28c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery, New York, with some sellers holding for ¼c. more. Domestic oil was merely nominal at 27½c. to 28c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Oil in drums was maintained at 29½c. to 30c. per pound, spot New York, as to quantity.

Department of Agriculture has announced that 6,766,429 pounds of 1952-crop tung oil had been placed under Commodity Credit Corporation loans up to June 30, 1953, and 2,470,609 pounds under purchase agreement, a total of 9,237,038 pounds.

Price support of 26.5c. per pound for 1952-crop tung oil was announced by the department on August 5, 1952. Loans on tung oil will mature October 31, 1953, or earlier on demand. Growers who intend to deliver tung oil under a purchase agreement must notify their county committee within a 30-day period ending October 31, 1953, or earlier as may be determined by CCC.

Fats and Greases

Greases—While trading was slow, the market was quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Domestic business was chiefly for small lots. Choice white was scarce and in demand for export. Export inquiry for other grades was quiet. Choice white was nominal at 5⅛c. to 5¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 3¼c.; house, 3c. and brown, 2½c., same basis.

Lard—Improved demand stiffened this market and prices advanced sharply. The government placed orders for packaged lard for shipment to Germany. Lard also was allocated to Britain. Cash lard was higher at 11¾c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago July 15, totaled 84,347,790 pounds, compared with 93,091,920 pounds, July 1 and 84,468,580 pounds, July 15, 1952.

Tallow—Business continued limited to small lots for domestic delivery. Export business also slackened. Soapers were still out of the market. Fancy bleachable was unchanged at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4¼c.; special, 4c. and No. 1, 3⅜c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported slow. Offers for shipment were scarce, with buyers and sellers about ½c. apart. Market was nominal at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—This market continued weak and quotations were dropped ½c. per pound. Light pressed oil was offered at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York and alkali refined, 1c. higher. Crude menhaden oil was reported merely nominal at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Buying interest was limited, with buyers and sellers about 1c. apart.

Production of crude menhaden oil in May totaled 1,017,420 gallons, compared with 1,385,035 gallons, May 1952 and for the five months ending May 1,270,220 gallons against 2,107,360 gallons during the same period last year, according to Fish and Wildlife Service. No sardine oil was produced in May and only 80 gallons were made during January-May inclusive, compared with 3,126 gallons for the same time last year. Output of herring oil in Maine during May amounted to 3,905 gallons, against 4,798 gallons, May last year.

Los Angeles.—Supplies of fish oil continued limited with demand lagging and a dull market. No sales were reported for crude tuna oil with last sales at 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Alaskan herring oil at 8c. per pound asked, f.o.b. Seattle, is expected to be offered by the end of the month; production of this oil was delayed several weeks beyond start of the season due to price negotiations.

Fatty Acids

Consumers continued to take moderate lots against recent orders, while new business in all items was quiet, reflecting the usual summer dullness. Oleic and stearic acids were quotably unchanged, despite the unsettled tallow and grease market. Vegetable fatty acids also were without change, though the recent decline of soybean and cottonseed oils has softened these acids. Coconut fatty acid was well held at the recent price reduction.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Most of the trading in cottonseed meal continued in government-owned stocks. Some producers have moved small stocks at government asking prices. Most mills are studying the government package support program and trying to determine how they can start offering meal and still take advantage of the program, considering market fluctuations. The large surpluses of government-owned stocks are having a bearish effect on the market and it will probably be a month before many mills will be in position where they must make offerings.

Linseed Meal—Trading continued slow. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Minneapolis—Linseed meal continued to linger in low territory the past week. Demand was inactive as feed mixers appeared to have sufficient amounts of meal on hand for current needs. Even at the low prices, buyers' price views were still 50c. to $1 a ton lower than crusher quotations. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $56 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent to 34 percent protein, was quoted at $59 & $59.50 per ton, bulk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	6,720,000	6,000,000
Since Sept. 1	490,360,000	504,860,000

Peanut Feed Meal—The production of peanut feed meal continued very slow with demand light. Forty-five percent solvent meal was offered at $60 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. South Alabama region and 45 percent old process was nominally quoted at $65 per ton sacked South Georgia points, July shipment.

Soybean Meal—Demand for soybean meal was fairly active but mixers are still more or less on a hand-to-mouth purchasing basis. Forty-four percent bulk soybean meal is offered at prices ranging from $64 to $65.50 per ton, Decatur, July shipment, with premiums of 65c. to $1.50

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being asked for August-September. Large supplies of soybeans, along with generally slow business, is keeping soybean meal market in a more or less depressed state.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude wax was firm, with sales of African reported at 47½c. per pound, spot. Sellers were quoting 47½c. to 48c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined grades were steady at former levels.

Carnauba — Increased offerings continued to unsettle the local market and quotations were 1c. lower, except for yellow, which remained unchanged and steady. Consumer demand was confined to limited quantities. Chalky was quoted at $1.07 per pound, on spot. No. 2 North country was scarce and nominal at $1.14 per pound. No. 3, was lower at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, and refined, $1.14 to $1.16, as to quantity. No. 1 yellow was unchanged and maintained at $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, same, basis. Shipments from Brazil were unchanged and firm.

Ouricury—This market remained steady and limited stocks on spot were maintained at 79c. to 81c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Cabot Opens Oil Furnace Black Plant in Sarnia, Ont.

Cabot Carbon of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has begun operation of the first oil furnace carbon black plant in Canada. Located in Sarnia, Ont., the plant represents a $3,000,000 investment. It is expected to produce 25,000,000 pounds of oil furnace carbon blacks annually for the special use of the rubber industry. Cabot Carbon of Canada is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston.

Gen'l Mills Names Agent

E. B. Taylor Company, Los Angeles, has been appointed sales representative for the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., to cover southern California, according to Sewall D. Andrews, jr., general manager of the division. The Taylor company owns and operates its own warehouse, located at 442 Colyton street, and will handle for General Mills its complete line of refined soybean oils and fatty acid products.

Oiticica Harvest in Ceara Estimated at 18,700 Tons

The 1953 oiticica harvest in the state of Ceara, Brazil, which was still being gathered as of mid-June, is estimated at 18,700 short-tons, according to the American Consulate, Fortaleza. As the summer of 1952 was one of the driest in the past fifty years, the outturn was not expected to exceed 13,000 tons.

The considerable increase, however, resulted from the delay in the beginning of the rainy season which permitted the ground to remain dry and prevented the seeds from being washed away by river floods. Even so, the crop is far below the average of 27,500 tons. Ceara is the major oiticica producing state in Brazil, accounting for roughly one-third to one-half of the total output. Oiticica trees blossom in July and harvesting does not begin before December. Thus no estimate of the new crop can be made before September.

It is too early to estimate the castor crop. However, crop prospects in general for the state of Ceara are not encouraging because of scanty and untimely rainfall during the so-called rainy season. Cottonseed production is estimated at 45,000 to 50,000 tons compared with over 80,000 in 1952. The carnauba tree is not affected by drought. Consequently the 1953 crop is expected to equal the 4,400 tons produced in 1952.

CCC Has 9,237,038 Lbs. Of 1952 Crop Tung Oil

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that through June 30, the closing date of price support availability for 1952-crop tung oil, 6,766,429 pounds was placed under Commodity Credit Corporation loans, and 2,470,609 pounds under purchase agreement, a total of 9,237,038 pounds.

Price support for 1952-crop tung oil was announced by the Department last August. The support price was 26.5 cents per pound. Loans on tung oil will mature October 31, or earlier on demand. Growers who intend to deliver tung oil under a purchase agreement must notify their county committee within a thirty-day period ending October 31, or earlier as may be determined by CCC.

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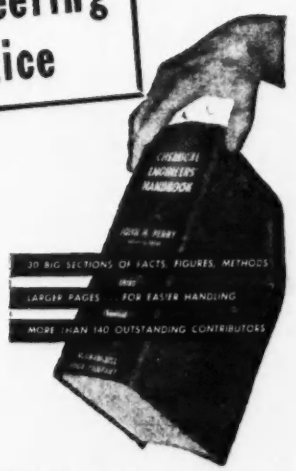
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1—Hersey 3'x26' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.

1—#2TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.

3—Stokes 88 2 and 82 Rotary Tablet Machines.

1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.

2—Eimco 4'x5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.

1—Williams "Super Titan" 5 Roll Mill, complete with accessories and motors.

2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gallon, Double Arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.

1—Steel Storage Tank, 10'x50' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.

1—Link Belt steel 3'10"x14' Roto-Louvre Dryer.

1—Link Belt Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.

1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket motor driven.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, Monel perforated basket, motor driven.

2—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless steel solid baskets, motor driven.

4—Sweetland Filters, #12, 10 and 7.

2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" solid bowl continuous Centrifuges.

1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.

1—Shriver 36"x36" cast iron Filter Press P&F, 46 chambers, closed delivery.

3—Sharples P16 Monel & Stainless Steel, Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.

1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 Stainless Steel.

JUST PURCHASED

3—Eimco 3'x1' totally enclosed, Rotary Vacuum Filters, 316 Stainless Steel.

1—F. L. Smidth 4'x30' Rotary Kiln, ½" shell, welded construction.

1—F. L. Smidth 4'x24' Rotary Kiln, ⅜" shell, welded construction.

1—Allis Chalmers 5'x5' steel lined Ball Mill, scoop feed.

2—Chicago Pneumatic 14"x7" Vacuum Pumps.

1—Thropp 18"x30" 2 Roll Mill, motor driven with 75 HP slip-ring motor.

1—#12 Sweetland Filter with 36 S.S. covered leaves.

1—#7 Sweetland Filter with 27 leaves.

3—#42 Rotex Sifters 40"x84" double deck Screens.

1—Baker Perkins 50 gallon, Type JEM, double arm, jacketed Mixer, 50 HP motor.

Write! Wire! Phone!

BE BRILL

JUST PURCHASED

1—12,000 gal. Vertical St. St. Tank, with coils.

3—Alsop SD-12-WR-30 Stainless Steel (T316) Filters.

4—Stainless steel shell and tube heat exchangers, floating heads, 55, 70 and 100 sq. ft.

3—5' dia. x 50' Stainless Steel Columns or Towers, baffle plate type.

1—Baker Perkins #14—JEM Universal Mixer, 50 gal. working cap., vacuum cover; jacketed; 50 HP motor.

1—Double Drum Dryer, 22"x38".

3—Side Entering Stainless Steel Lightnin Mixers, 15 HP.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50# jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Tank, 16,000 gal., Horiz.

1—Shriver 36" C. I. Filter Press, 20 chamber, closed dely.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

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AT MARION, IND. 12 horizontal welded steel tanks, 10,500, 11,300 and 12,700 gal. sizes; 10" x 10" Ammonia Compressor with 75 HP motor; Sperry 24" cast iron Filter Press, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Steel Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger, 1000 sq. ft.

AT NORFOLK, VA. 5 Horizontal welded steel tanks Lastiglas lined, 5800 and 15,200 gal. sizes.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

5—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.

50—Stainless Steel Tanks—15, 30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 260, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 16,000 gal.

30—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns, 8", 12" and 24" dia.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

7—Stainless Steel Heat Exchanges, 400, 368, 100, 70, 55, 40 and 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel. 30 HP Motor.

5—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

1—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

1—Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Filter Press.

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BARGAINS IN USED EQUIPMENT

1—Gen. Am, 42"x120" Double Drum Dryer.
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, 6 to 17 Shelves.
1—Four Truck Dryer, 10'x6"x9'x8'H.
4—Tray Dryers; 16 to 250 Sq. Ft. Area.
10—Shriver & Sperry Filters, 12" to 30."
1—Sweetland #12 Filter, Bze Leaves.
2—Sweetland #5 Filters, S.S. Leaves.
3—Rotex Sifters, 20"x48" and 40"x120."
8—Horiz. Spiral Mixer, 100 to 2000#.
1—Pf. New 500 Gal. G. L. Jack. Kettle.
1—Pf. 250 Gal. G. L. Vac. Receiver.
3—Stokes RD-3 & DD-2 Tablet Mach.
3—Bubble Cap Alum. Columns, 27" & 36."
1—Robinson Rotary #1212 Cutter—10 H.P. motor.
2—Tanks, Horiz., 2,500 & 16,000 Gals.
8—Jack. S.S. Kettles, 125 to 300 Gals.
2—Bird 48' S.S. Sus. Style Centrifuges.

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2—Allbr Nell 4 x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers, apron Conveyor Dryer
1—Buffalo Vac Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge.
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2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
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100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
2000 gal. type 304 Stainless vert. Tank
Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
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Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal vert. agit. Jack Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals
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1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
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Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

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Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8' & 6'x5' MD.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

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Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Anderson HB Expeller 20 HP Motor.
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3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 4".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
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2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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DRYER—Devine, 20 Shelves, 38x43.
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EVAPORATOR—Nickel clad, 66" dish.
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4—Tile lined tanks, 400 to 1800 gallons, agtd.

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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 10"x12" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Vacuum Pumps, AL623
10—Tanks, 9'6"x30'—15,500 gal. each.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizer, Type CGC, 125 gph., with 5 HP, 3 phase Motor—like new.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., steam jacketed on bottom.
Mead Mill #2 with 7½ HP totally enclosed motor & Draver Feeder.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36', complete with Drive & Press—latest model.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, steam jacketed, 36"x42".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
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3—Tankcar Tanks, 10,000 gal. each, with coils—used for molasses.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
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2—Crystallizers—10' long.
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3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
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1—Ball & Jewell #0 Stainless Steel Rotary Cutter.

1—Paul O'Abbe #2 Ball Bearing Rotary Cutter.

1—Vulcan All Copper Condenser, 300 Sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells Hastelloy B Heat Exchanger, 450 Sq. Ft.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

4—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 Shelves Each.

1—J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

2—J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 9 Shelves Each.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 12'.

12—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 380 Gals. Cap. Each.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 6,000 Gals. Cap.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 9 Gals. Cap.

1—Struthers Wells Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1800 gals. cap. with drive, turbine agitator & coils.

3—Baker Perkins Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 100 Gals. Cap.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Dispersion Mixer, 100 Gals. Cap.

3—J. H. Day Jacketed Powder Mixers, 800 lbs. each, with 5 HP gear head motors.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 Gals. Cap.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

1—Simpson 18" Lab. Intensive Mixer.

1—Mikro #2 TH Stainless Steel Pulverizer.

1—Mikro #3 TH Pulverizer.

1—Raymond 10" Lab. Air Separator with ½ HP Motor.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 Gals. Cap.

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3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'.

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3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'.
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles.
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x3'2".
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½".

REACTORS
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.

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11 S.S. Hor. Tanks; 2,000 Gal. with agitators.
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1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
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HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40"
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Manganese Deposit Found In Africa by French Firm

A large high-grade manganese deposit has been discovered in French Equatorial Africa by Comilog, a French firm in which the U. S. Steel Corporation has a 49 percent interest. The property is believed to contain an estimated 50,000,000 tons of manganese ore of a grade said to compare favorably with high-grade Russian ores. The mine is located in southern French Equatorial Africa, about 250 miles inland. U. S. Steel pointed out, however, that it will require several years of exploratory and development work before the extent of the deposit can be determined and the property readied for production.

NPC to Meet September 29

Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the National Petroleum Council, last week called a meeting of the council for September 29 at 10 a.m. in conference rooms A and B of the Departmental Auditorium, located between 12th and 14th streets on Constitution avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

G-E Post to Shepherd

George E. Shepherd has been appointed northern New Jersey sales representative for General Electric Company's silicone products department, Waterford, N. Y. Mr. Shepherd will maintain offices in New York. He joined General Electric as a silicone chemist in 1950.

Nickel Use Curbs

—Continued from page 3

the limitations on the use of nickel as a chrome undercoating is causing serious repercussions in the industry from the point of view of quality and excessive production costs. It was, therefore, the consensus of those attending the meeting that NPA should grant an exception to provisions of existing orders.

NPA officials pointed out that nickel was the only metal which was in such scarce supply that strict orders governing its use were necessary to insure adequate supplies for the programs of national defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. It was announced, however, that the situation in the nickel-plating industry was under review at the present time and that the plight of the chrome furniture industry would be considered along with all other nickel users in any adjustments which might result.

Renegotiation Board Drops

—Continued from page 3

cation of the amendment, the board said that "it seems clearly established that in several industries partial curtailment would produce more administrative difficulty that either outright repeal of the exemption or its extension unchanged. Therefore the proposed rule will not be adopted and industry is being informed that it can now be disregarded."

At the same time, the board made it clear that it would continue to scrutinize contractors' filings to assure that the exemption will be applied only to its terms and not to sales which are not properly The board also intends to continue to study the problem of segregating subcontractors' sales, it was added.

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Customs Simplification

—Continued from page 5

production basis is used. In a few special cases, such as coaltar chemicals under sections 27 and 28 of the tariff act of 1930, and rubber footwear, the American selling price is the basis of valuation for computing the tariffs.

The bill makes no change in the American selling price basis for valuation, except to make this basis more realistic by using actual commissions, profits, and certain deductions, rather than arbitrary amounts as under present law.

A new basis of valuation, comparative value, is established by the bill. This basis is to be used if neither export value nor United States value can be determined, and is designed to establish a basis which can be relatively easily determined by looking to merchandise which is comparable to the merchandise being appraised.

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Miller Pesticides Legislation

—Continued from page 3

three years have passed since the lengthy hearings on pesticide tolerances, and none have yet been established.

He said that this showed that there is something wrong with the procedure of existing law and H. R. 4277 is designed to correct this condition by substituting a more realistic and workable procedure. Enactment of the bill, he said, would serve to reassure those who have felt some concern over the adequacy of the present legislation.

Mr. Hitchner explained that the provisions of H. R. 4277 supplement the authority and the procedure of the present federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act. It provides for establishing tolerances on any pesticide under procedures instituted by either a person registering the pesticide with the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The petition for a tolerance must be supported by data showing the name, chemical identity and composition of the pesticide; the amount, frequency and time of its application; toxicity information; tests showing the amount of residue remaining; proposed tolerances for the pesticide if tolerances are proposed, and reasonable grounds in support of the petition. At the same time the applicant requests the Secretary of Agriculture to certify that the pesticide is useful for the purpose for which a tolerance or an exemption from a tolerance is requested.

'Pesticide' Definition Change Urged

He submitted a number of amendments to the bill including a change in the definition of the term 'pesticide" so as to make clear that the tolerance is to be set for components of pesticides rather than on specific brand name formulations. They also provide that any additional groups of chemicals used in agriculture, such as defoliants, which may at a later date come under the scope of the economic poisons act, will be covered by this legislation.

Strong opposition to sections of the bill relating to court review of the actions of the secretary was expressed to the committee by federal judge Harold M. Stephens of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, speaking on behalf of all the Circuit Court chief judges. The bill provides for appeals to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia from rulings of the secretary and provides for *de novo* trials by the court.

Judge Stephens warned that such a provision would not only place an almost impossible burden on the district court but would be a revolutionary change in the concept of court functions to pass on questions of law while leaving to the administrative bodies the matter of administering the law.

Mrs. Hobby Raises Ten Objections

In expressing the opposition of the FDA to the Miller bill, commissioner Crawford was backed up by a lengthy communication to the committee from Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, raising ten specific objections to various provisions of the bill. She criticized the requirement that the secretary be compelled to issue tolerances; the compulsory establishment of advisory groups, and the limitations of time within which the secretary may act on a petition for establishment of a tolerance.

Mrs. Hobby said that the "bill is intended to reduce, though not in the way recommended by the Delaney committee, the dangers to consumers' health arising from use of chemical pesticides. However, in our judgment, the bill in its present form is not properly designed to meet the need, found by the Delaney committee, of protecting the health of consumers of food from the use of newly developed pesticides of unknown or uncertain toxic properties and would in fact make inapplicable to pesticides some of the basic protection from poisonous substances in or on food now specified in the food, drug and cosmetic act."

She also noted that the bill does away with the idea of applying the principles of the "new drug" act to pesticides and added that she did not believe that the bill in its present form "would be a suitable vehicle for carrying out its sound objective of providing for the health and protection of the citizens of the United States from harmful chemical additives."

The Department of Agriculture also forwarded a letter to the committee favoring the bill insofar as it affects the department's programs, but making some clarifying amendments to its sections, one being a provision permitting the USDA secretary to refuse to issue a tolerance or certify the usefulness of a pesticide when such refusal would be in the public interest.

Petition Requirements Seen Inadequate

In addition to objections to the bill because it would permit the use of unnecessary poisons in foods, commissioner Crawford also found fault with the provisions relating to information required to be contained in the petition for a tolerance as not being adequate, and the manner in which the advisory committees are chosen. He also proposed that there be a provision in the bill for collection of fees from those who apply for tolerances to cover the cost of rendering the service which the bill would require the HEW to give.

William W. Goodrich, assistant general counsel of HEW, made a long statement on the court review sections of the bill and the administrative hearings, the sum and substance of which was to express strong misgivings as to the wisdom of some of the provisions and opposition to others, particularly the provision for a trial *de novo* in the District of Columbia federal court.

Factory Inspection Bill

—Continued from page 3

intended to extend to the inspection of the prescription files of drug stores, nor to the formulas or complaint files of manufacturers. Almost every member of the committee expressed a similar view for the purpose of making it clear to the courts in the event there is any litigation in the future of what the intent of congress was.

Durham-Humphrey Rules Intact

During the earlier debate, however, it was pointed out that the bill does not amend or supercede the so-called Durham-Humphrey law which congress enacted a year ago to clarify FDA controls over prescription drugs. FDA claims the right to inspect prescription files under that law.

The issue of compulsory inspection versus inspection by court order was brought to a head by an amendment offered by Rep. John B. Williams of Mississippi. He proposed that if an owner of a factory refused entry for voluntary inspection, FDA agents could then obtain a search warrant or court order upon the showing that a violation had occurred or was about to occur.

He argued that his amendment would remove any possible question of factory inspection being unconstitutional. Opponents emphasized, however, that the amendment would cut the heart out of the bill and would completely destroy its purpose of providing for compulsory inspection for the protection of the public health. The Williams amendment was defeated by a vote of 22 to 100 and a later motion by the congressman to recommit the bill, which would kill it for the remainder of this session, was shouted down.

Zinc Pricing System Ended

—Continued from page 5

Pacific Coasts at too great a price disadvantage compared with midwestern consumers. This, combined with the fact that both high grade and special high grade zinc are on a uniform delivered basis, has led consumers in some areas to ignore prime western zinc for purposes for which it would be suitable.

American Smelting continued by stressing the fact that high premiums for domestic prime western zinc at eastern consuming points tend to offset the effect of the import tariff on shipments from European zinc smelters. Under the East St. Louis basing point system, it was asserted, the European smelter is in a position to get as high a price, after payment of duty, as the domestic smelter can realize at East St. Louis.

The company looked to steel-making facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, which already use more than half the entire supply of western prime zinc, to increase their consumption, due to an expansion of steel capacity in those areas.

Other Producers Stand Pat

Other major zinc producers took no immediate action by press time Friday. Typical of the position taken by the trade was the statement of one company spokesman who indicated that the entire matter was under consideration, but that no announcement would be forthcoming until all factors had been weighed.

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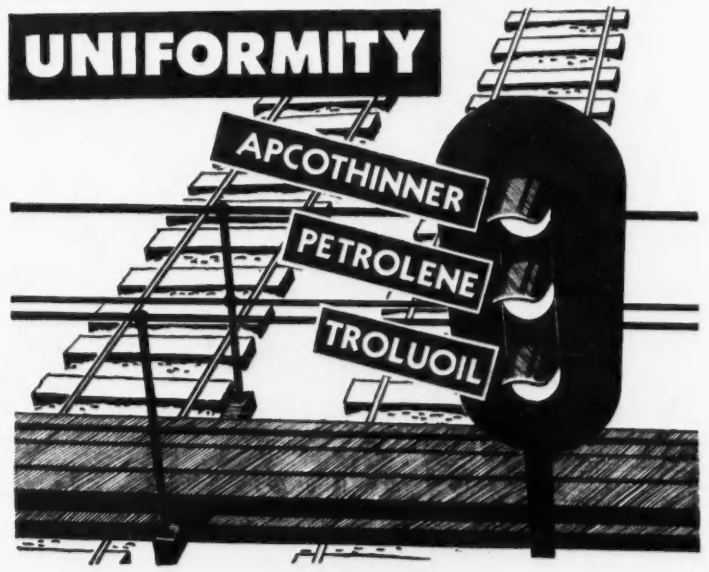

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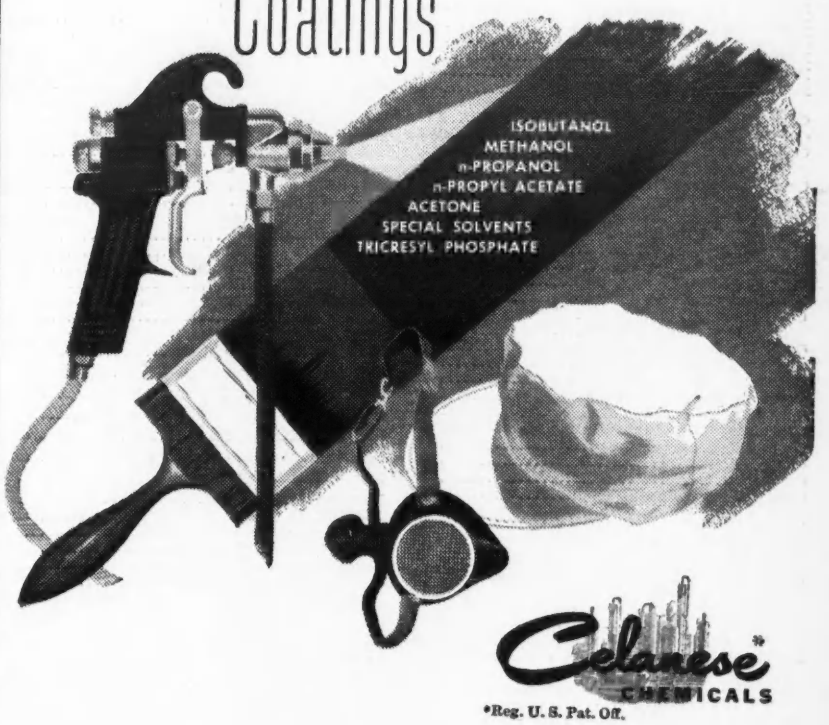

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